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The Students' Series of Latin Classics

EXERCISES

IN

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

FOR SCHOOLS

BY

M. GRANT DANIELL, A.M.
PRINCIPAL OF CHAUNCEY-HALL SCHOOL, BOSTON

PART I.

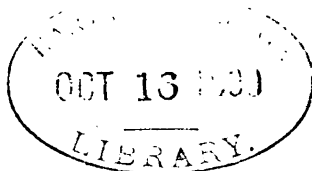
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G. W. Sever

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PREFACE.

THIS book is prepared in the belief that Latin composition can best be taught in connection with the reading of the Latin authors, and its object is to furnish pupils with sufficient material for practice in Latin composition while they are reading Cæsar and Cicero.

The method contemplates the study and recitation of the oral exercises as a part of each day's lesson, either in the advance or the daily review (preferably the latter), and of the written exercises at stated periods corresponding to the progress of the class in the Latin text, — the important thing being to have both oral and written work done while the passages on which they are based are fresh in the mind. The text thus furnishes the vocabulary, and the models for all the idioms, the principles of syntax, and the order and arrangement of words.

I have practised substantially this method for many years, and feel warranted in asserting that it is correct in principle, easily applied in practice, and productive of excellent results. It economizes time and labor by accomplishing through one instrumentality — the Latin author — these two objects: first and most important, the better comprehension and appreciation of the Latin text; and second, facility in writing Latin.

Attempt has been made to furnish practice in all the

common rules of syntax as thoroughly as if the exercises consisted of isolated sentences arranged according to grammatical rules. Some idea of how successfully this has been done may be gained by consulting the Grammatical Index, which it is hoped will prove helpful to teacher and scholar for ready reference to the grammars, and for a review by topics, when that is desired.

The present admission requirement in Latin composition of many of the colleges — the translation into Latin of a passage of connected English based upon some portion of the authors read — encourages, and even demands, this kind of work in preparatory instruction.

Many teachers prefer to begin Cæsar's Gallic War with the second book rather than the first, but there is no uniformity of practice in this respect. For this reason the notes on the first two books contain many repetitions that would otherwise be unnecessary. I strongly recommend beginning with Book II.

To the many kind friends who have encouraged me to undertake this work, I return my warmest thanks. I wish also to acknowledge my indebtedness to Prof. T. B. Lindsay of Boston University, to John Tetlow, A. M., head master of the Boston Girls' High and Latin Schools, who read parts of my manuscript and made valuable criticisms thereon; and particularly to Prof. E. M. Pease of Bowdoin College, Editor-in-chief of *The Students' Series of Latin Classics*, who has read both the manuscript and the proof-sheets, and made many wise and useful suggestions.

M. GRANT DANIELL.

AUGUST, 1889.

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BOOK I.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

1. 1. There¹ are three rivers in Gaul. 2. The Belgæ inhabited one part of Gaul. 3. In² our language they were called Gauls.³ 4. We call them Gauls.⁴ 5. They differ ⁵from each other. 6. We differ from each other. 7. Of all the Gauls the Belgæ are nearest to the Rhine. 8. The Belgæ are furthest off from the province. 9. ⁶Very seldom. 10. These things ⁷make men effeminate. 11. With⁸ whom do we wage war? with the Germans. 12. Who⁹ surpasses you ¹⁰in courage? 13. They kept the Germans ¹¹from their territories. 14. The Kelts occupy one part of Gaul. 15. It has been said ¹²that the Germans wage war. 16. Gaul ¹³begins at the river Rhine. 17. The river Rhone bounds one part of Gaul. 18. The Pyrenees mountains stretch from the ocean to the sea.¹⁴

CHAPTER II.

2. 1. Is not¹ Orgetorix wealthy? 2. ²When Messalla and Piso were consuls, a conspiracy was formed. 3. Orgetorix persuaded³ the nobility to form a conspiracy. 4. ⁴Can

you persuade³ me to go out of the kingdom? 5. They surpass⁶ everybody in courage. 6. Since they surpass everybody, they can get possession of Gaul.⁶ 7. It⁷ is easy to go out of our territories. 8. I can easily persuade⁸ you of this. 9. I can the⁹ more easily persuade you because you surpass Orgetorix in courage. 10. The Rhine bounds the Helvetians¹⁰ on one side. 11. The river is broad and deep. 12. The Helvetian land is separated from¹¹ that of the Germans by the Rhine. 13. The Rhone separates the Helvetians from our province. 14.¹² On the third side Helvetia is bounded by Lake Geneva. 15. It resulted from these facts¹³ ¹⁴that they were affected with great mortification. 16. We can easily¹⁵ make war upon the Germans. 17. Are you eager for warfare¹⁶? 18. Considering their glory in war, they have very narrow limits. 19. We think¹⁷ we have narrow limits. 20. I think you are eager for warfare.

CHAPTER III.

3. 1. Orgetorix influenced the Helvetians by his authority. 2. They were induced¹ to buy up wagons and pack-animals. 3. An abundance of grain was in store. 4. Peace and friendship were established with their neighbors. 5. These preparations² were completed³ in two years. 6. ⁴Three years are enough⁵ for establishing peace. 7. They chose Orgetorix⁵ to do this thing. 8. I took upon myself an embassy to Orgetorix. 9. ⁶He persuaded Casticus to seize the throne. 10. He persuades the senate to call him friend. 11. ⁷Was Casticus acceptable to Divitiacus? 12. ⁷Shall you give Casticus your daughter in marriage? 13. It is an easy thing⁸ to do to

hold the supremacy. 14. It is not doubtful that he holds⁹ the supremacy. 15. There is no doubt that they¹⁰ were influenced by this speech. 16. There is no doubt that this speech influenced¹⁰ them. 17. It was not doubtful that the Gauls were¹¹ very powerful. 18. I assure you¹² that I shall hold the supremacy. 19. They can get possession of all Gaul.¹³ 20. I hope¹⁴ that you can seize the throne.

CHAPTER IV.

4. 1. Orgetorix pleaded his cause in¹ chains. 2. ²If you are condemned, punishment must follow. 3. ³You must be burned with fire. 4. The day ⁴for pleading his cause is appointed. 5. ⁵Have you a large number of debtors? 6. All the household of Orgetorix was conducted to the same place. 7. We rescued ourselves ⁶from being burned. 8. ⁷Let us maintain our rights.⁸ 9. A multitude of men was collected ⁹by the magistrates. 10. We think ¹⁰that Orgetorix ¹¹committed suicide. 11. Suspicion is not wanting that he was burned. 12. Was he burned?

CHAPTER V.

5. 1. Shall you go forth from your territories? 2. ¹Are you ready for that undertaking²? 3. I think you are ready. 4. We have set fire to our towns, about six in number. 5. We shall take ³with us all our grain, except what we have burned up. 6. They returned⁴ home. 7. They are prepared ⁵to burn up their grain. 8. They did this ⁶to take away the hope of returning home. 9. Shall you carry out four months' provisions? 10. We shall adopt⁷ the same plan. 11. ⁸Who crossed the Rhine?

12. Who ¹persuaded the Boii to besiege Noreia? 13. Can you persuade me to burn down my house?

CHAPTER VI.

6. 1. They could go out from home by two routes. 2. With difficulty they dragged their wagons ¹one at a time. 3. The road is so² narrow ³that we can easily keep off the enemy. 4. The road through the province is ⁴free from obstacles. 5. These two routes are much easier. 6. What can be easier ⁵than the second route? 7. What⁶ river flows between the Helvetians and the Allobroges? 8. One⁷ road is narrower than the other.⁷ 9. You don't seem ⁸to have a friendly disposition towards me. 10. Let⁹ me go over the bridge. 11. I think ¹⁰I shall compel you ¹¹to let me go. 12. On that day they all ¹²assembled at the bank of the Rhone.

CHAPTER VII.

7. 1. Cæsar departed from the city. 2. The bridge was broken down. 3. Cæsar ordered one legion to hasten into Gaul. 4. Cæsar was informed¹ about the march of the Helvetians. 5. Who² ³informed the Helvetians of Cæsar's arrival? 6. ⁴It is my intention to break down the bridge. 7. What was the intention⁵ of the Helvetians? 8. We march through the province because we have no other way. 9. ⁶May we do this with your⁷ permission? 10. Ambassadors were sent ⁸to say that they might⁹ do this. 11. Are they not¹⁰ people of an unfriendly disposition? 12. Will they refrain from injury? 13. ¹¹If you wish to take a day for deliberation, you may.¹² 14. ¹³Let them return ¹⁴on the Kalends of April. 15. If you wish anything, return on the Ides of April.

CHAPTER VIII.

8. 1. Meanwhile the soldiers were assembling from the province. 2. I have five legions ¹with me. 3. A wall fifteen feet² high³ was extended twelve miles.⁴ 4. They were attempting to cross ⁵against Cæsar's will. 5. It will not be very easy to cross, ⁶if the enemy are unwilling. 6. He cannot grant ⁷a passage to any one. 7. He ⁸said that the day had not come. 8. He ⁹says that he cannot prevent them. 9. If you use⁹ force, you will be ¹⁰disappointed in your expectation. 10. Can you build a raft? 11. Why¹¹ could they not break through? 12. Because the soldiers repulsed them with their weapons.

CHAPTER IX.

9. 1. ¹If you are unwilling, we cannot go through the pass. 2. Since² we cannot persuade you, only³ one road is left. 3. Can we not persuade the Æduans? 4. We can, ⁴if Dumnorix is our advocate. 5. Whose daughter did he marry⁵? 6. Was not Dumnorix friendly to the Helvetians? 7. Is not Orgetorix desirous of a revolution? 8. Accordingly the business was undertaken by Dumnorix. 9. I wish to keep you attached to me. 10. He caused⁶ them to ⁷exchange hostages. 11. ⁸Let not the Sequanians hinder us from our journey. 12. Let us ⁹exchange hostages.

CHAPTER X.

10. 1. What do you intend¹ to do? 2. It is attended² with great danger to the province ³to have the Helvetians for neighbors. 3. ⁴If you should do this, Cæsar would

⁵put Labienus in command of the province. 4. For these reasons he intends⁶ to hasten into Italy. 5. He had been wintering in Further Gaul. 6. Enemies of the Roman people had seized the higher positions. 7. What fortification was Labienus ⁷put in command of? 8. Three legions were enrolled there. 9. These were defeated ⁸in battle. 10. On the fourth day he ⁹arrived at Ocelum.¹⁰

CHAPTER XI.

11. 1. Ambassadors were sent ¹to ask for aid. 2. Our towns ought not to be stormed; ²ought not to have been stormed. 3. Since³ we could not defend ourselves, we asked for aid. 4. Our fields have been devastated almost in sight of Cæsar. 5. Have not our children been led into slavery? 6. They said that their children had been led into slavery. 7. We have ⁴nothing left except our villages. 8. ⁵We must not wait; you must not wait; they must not wait. 9. Labienus,⁶ inform Cæsar that you will not wait. 10. He decided that he must not wait ⁷till all the resources of his allies were exhausted.

CHAPTER XII.

12. 1. ¹In which direction does the Rhone flow? 2. Can you tell² by the eye ³in which direction it flows? 3. The scouts informed Cæsar that one part of the forces had crossed the river. 4. ⁴Having killed the consul, they sent his army under the yoke. 5. ⁴Having sent his army under the yoke, they put him to death. 6. They ⁵not only killed the consul, ⁵but also sent his army under the yoke. 7. ⁶That district which caused the death of the consul ⁷was the first to go out from home. 8. Let us avenge the

wrongs ⁸of the people. 9. Cassius was killed in the same battle with ⁹Piso. 10. Whose grandfather was Piso?

CHAPTER XIII.

13. 1. ¹He has the army led over the Arar. 2. He had a bridge built ²so that he might lead his army over. 3. Can Cæsar overtake the Helvetians? 4. Can you do ³in one day what we accomplished ³in ten days? 5. They knew that Cæsar crossed ⁴the river ³in one day. 6. If the Romans make ⁵peace with the Helvetians, ⁶the latter will go where ⁷the former wish. ⁸ 7. Remember that old defeat. 8. You attacked us ⁹when we were crossing the river. 9. ¹⁰Do not attribute that to your own courage, or ¹¹despise us. 10. We rely upon ¹²our own valor rather than upon treachery.

CHAPTER XIV.

14. 1. The ¹less those events have happened according to our own deserts, ²the ¹more ³indignant we feel. 2. ⁴If we were conscious ⁵of any wrong, we should not ⁶feel so indignant. 3. ⁶Why should we be afraid? 4. We have done nothing ⁷to make us afraid. 5. I was not aware ⁸that I had done anything ⁹to make me afraid. 6. Why do you boast of your victory? 7. They ¹⁰made great boasts about their victory. 8. Cæsar felt indignant because the Helvetians had harassed the Æduans. 9. The immortal gods ¹¹are wont to punish men for their crimes. ¹² 10. Sometimes the gods grant us prosperity ¹³that ¹⁴we may suffer more keenly from a change. ¹⁵ 11. Although ¹⁶this is so, still we are ¹⁷going to make peace with you. 12. Although you are sorry for your crimes, still the gods will punish you.

CHAPTER XV.

15. 1. 'In what direction did Cæsar march? 2. Send ahead some² horsemen ³to follow up the enemy's line.⁴ 3. A ⁵few of the Helvetians joined battle with our cavalry. 4. With⁶ a few of our horsemen we drove a multitude of their horsemen. 5. Occasionally they ⁷make a bolder stand. 6. Can you not restrain your men from battle? 7. It is enough to harass the enemy's rear.⁸ 8. There are not more than ⁹four or five miles between us and the enemy. 9. Could Cæsar keep his men from foraging? 10. Don't you consider this enough for the present?

CHAPTER XVI.

16. 1. Cæsar importuned the Æduans for the grain. 2. Not only is there no fodder at hand, but ¹not even are the crops in the fields ripe. 3. Moreover, the grain which we brought up the Arar² we cannot use. 4. We do not wish to turn our course from the Arar. 5. The day is at hand on which the leaders must³ be called together. 6. Is it necessary³ to put him off day after⁴ day? 7. ⁵What sort of power had Liscus over his people? 8. Liscus was violently accused because, ⁶though the enemy were near, ⁷he did not help Cæsar. 9. Could they buy grain? 10. He complained ⁸because the war had been undertaken at a critical time.

CHAPTER XVII.

17. 1. Liscus ¹has much more power than ²even Divitiacus. 2. There were some ³who were influenced by Cæsar's argument. 3. Liscus was prevented ⁴from disclosing what

he ⁴ought to have disclosed. 4. We ought not to use violent language. 5. I do not doubt that they ⁶are going to collect the grain. 6. He did not doubt that his plans were disclosed to the enemy. 7. Nay even, he said that he disclosed the matter ⁷on compulsion. 8. ⁸What goes on in Gaul is disclosed to the Romans. 9. I will keep still as long as I can, ⁹ 10. I cannot restrain them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

18. 1. Dumnorix was pointed at by Liscus. 2. ¹Don't discuss these matters ²in my presence. 3. What did you say in the meeting? 4. Speak ³with the utmost freedom and boldness. 5. Dumnorix is a man ⁴of great liberality. 6. ⁵When you bid, nobody dares to bid against you. 7. I always have about me a large number of horsemen. 8. I hate Dumnorix ⁶on my own account. 9. I ⁷have the highest hopes ⁸of purchasing the revenues at a low price. 10. He despaired of the favor of the Roman people.

CHAPTER XIX.

19. 1. Cæsar had punished Dumnorix. 2. I will ¹have him summoned before me. 3. All these things were done ²without Caesar's knowledge. 4. There is ²reason enough why they should do this ²without your knowledge. 5. I am afraid ⁴of hurting your feelings. 6. We have the greatest confidence in you ⁵in all respects. 7. What did he say in your presence about Valerius? 8. What did you say in my presence about Divitiacus? 9. Having learned these ⁶facts, he himself punished Dumnorix. 10. He begged ⁷him to declare ⁸what each one said.

CHAPTER XX.

20. 1. Cæsar entreated Divitiacus ¹not to embrace him. 2. ²No one ³feels more pain than I do⁴, because these things are true. 3. I know that I myself ⁵have very little power at home. 4. ⁶Love of his brother and ⁷public opinion influenced him. 5. ⁸If anything befalls Dumnorix, it will be done with your consent. 6. ⁹If anything should befall Dumnorix, the affections of all Gaul would be estranged from Divitiacus. 7. He begged him ¹⁰to stop weeping. 8. ¹¹Have done with your entreaties. 9. He pointed out what Dumnorix had done. 10. For the future avoid ¹²all grounds of suspicion.

CHAPTERS XXI., XXII.

21. 1. What¹ is the character of the mountain? 2. I know² what the character of the mountain is. 3. Show me ³what your plan is. 4. They ascended the mountain by the same road that⁴ Considius did.⁵ 5. Is not Considius regarded as skilled in⁶ military affairs? 6. When⁷ Considius ran up to Cæsar, Labienus held the ⁸top of the mountain. 7. Considius said that the enemy held it. 8. ⁹Do not join battle unless you see¹⁰ the enemy near the hill. 9. Considius was thoroughly scared. 10. At day-break; late in the day; on that day; at the usual interval.

CHAPTERS XXIII., XXIV.

22. 1. We must¹ look out for supplies. 2. It was necessary to turn their course away from the enemy. 3. The Helvetians thought that the Romans were panic-

stricken²; 4. ³the more so because they had changed their course. 5. The cavalry withstood the enemy's attack. 6. Meanwhile four veteran legions were drawn up in⁴ line. 7. These were stationed ⁵half way up the hill, and the auxiliaries ⁶on top. 8. The whole mountain was covered with baggage. 9. Forming a phalanx, they advanced ⁷half way up the hill. 10. The hill was fortified by those who had been enlisted last.

CHAPTER XXV.

23. 1. Cæsar removed the horses in order to equalize the danger. 2. ¹Having taken away all hope of flight, he encouraged his men. 3. ¹When they had hurled their javelins, they drew their swords. 4. It is ²a great hindrance to us that³ our shields are fastened together. 5. Can you fight to advantage with your left hand shackled? 6. Throw away your shields, and fight with swords. 7. Fall back, and withdraw to the mountain. 8. They fell back and withdrew to the mountain, which was near by. 9. Let us attack the Boii on the exposed flank. 10. The second line opposed the Tulingi.

CHAPTER XXVI.

24. 1. Long and fiercely ¹they fought. 2. ²One party withstood the attack, ²the other could not. 3. Could ³any one see the back of a foe? 4. Although no one could see the back of a foe, ¹they fought till ⁴late at night. 5. Let us hurl our weapons at the enemy ⁵as they advance. 6. Cæsar captured ⁶one of Orgetorix's daughters there. 7. Our men delayed two days ⁷to bury the slain. 8. Don't

you aid them with grain or⁸ anything else. 9. If you do aid them, I shall hold you in ¹⁰the same estimation as [I do] Orgetorix. 10. If you should aid them, Cæsar would hold you in the same estimation as [he does] the Helvetians.

CHAPTER XXVII.

25. 1. They cast themselves at Cæsar's¹ feet. 2. ²Having met Cæsar, they sued for peace ³with tears. 3. Wait for my arrival in that place where you now⁴ are. 4. ⁵Being ordered to cast themselves at his feet, they obeyed. 5. The slaves escaped to Cæsar. 6. Search for the arms and collect them. 7. ⁶If we give up the hostages, Cæsar will demand our arms. 8. Do you suppose that your flight can be concealed? 9. ⁷If we give up our arms, we shall be punished. 10. ⁸Early in the night they gave up their arms and were punished.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

26. 1. Search them out and bring them back. 2. If you wish to be exculpated ¹in my sight, bring them back. 3. Hostages, arms, and² refugees were delivered up. 4. The Helvetians returned to the territories ³they had started from. 5. We have nothing ⁴wherewith to keep from starvation. 6. He ordered [*iubeō*]⁵ them to furnish⁶ a supply of grain. 7. He ordered [*imperō*]⁷ them to rebuild their towns. 8. Cæsar ⁸does not want the Germans to be neighbors of our province. 9. ⁹At the request of the Boii I will allow them to give lands to the Æduans. 10. Are not the Boii known to be men of extraordinary valor?

CHAPTER XXX.

27. 1. Leading men of all Gaul congratulated Cæsar.¹
2. He had ²inflicted punishment upon the Helvetians.
3. Although³ he had inflicted punishment upon them,
still ambassadors came ⁴to congratulate him. 4. With
what design did the Helvetians leave their homes?
5. Did they select a convenient place for an abode? 6. Is
all Gaul very productive? 7. They beg permission⁵ to
select an abode. 8. I have certain things that I wish
to ask of you. 9. ⁶Let no one make disclosures except
those ⁷who are directed to do so. 10. It is ⁸of advan-
tage to us to do this with your consent.

CHAPTER XXXI.

28. 1. ¹May we treat with you about our own safety?
2. We request that we may² treat with you about the
safety of our leaders. 3. Was not this ³request granted?
4. We strive for this, — that we may accomplish what⁴ we
wish. 5. They strove for this, — that they might not be
⁵put to torture. 6. The Æduans hold the supremacy in⁶
one of the parties, the Arverni in the other. 7. ⁷The re-
sult was that about twelve thousand crossed the Rhine.
8. The result will be that they will ⁸meet with a great
disaster. 9. They did not refuse ⁹to implore help from
Cæsar. 10. He is the only one ¹⁰who cannot be induced
¹¹to take the oath. 11. A worse thing has happened to
the victors than to the vanquished. 12. In a few years
we shall all be driven out of Gaul. 13. Cæsar is not to be
compared with Ariovistus. 14. He demanded as hostages
the children ¹²of all the nobles. 15. I have no doubt that
Cæsar can defend the Gauls from Ariovistus.

CHAPTER XXXII.

29. 1. Divitiacus made a speech. 2. The Sequanians with bowed heads sadly¹ looked upon the ground. 3. What was the cause of this behavior²? 4. Do you³ make no reply? 5. I cannot extort⁴ a single word. 6. I wonder what the reason is. 7. We do not dare even to complain.⁵ 8. Our lot is harder than theirs, because Ariovistus is present. 9. They said that their lot was a hard one⁶ because Ariovistus⁷ was present. 10. ⁸We must endure all tortures.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

30. 1. Cæsar promised to encourage¹ them. 2. This will be² my care. 3. I have great hopes that Cæsar will dismiss the council. 4. Was Ariovistus induced³ to put an end to his injuries? 5. It is most disgraceful to the Roman people⁴ that the Æduans should be under the sway of Ariovistus. 6. Moreover, the Germans will get used to crossing the Rhine. 7. Barbarous men will not⁵ refrain from seizing upon all Gaul. 8. Little by little they will go forth from the province into Italy. 9. ⁶These dangers must be thwarted at the earliest possible moment. 10. He thought that Ariovistus assumed such insolence⁷ that he ought not to be endured.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

31. 1. ¹I am determined to send ambassadors. 2. Ambassadors were sent to treat with Ariovistus. 3. A place² half way between the two was selected. 4. I wish to select some place for a conference. 5. ³If I needed any-

thing of you, I should come to you. 6. If I had needed anything, I should have come. 7. 'If you want anything of me, you ought to come to me. 8. 'What business have you in Gaul anyhow? 9. 'I am at a loss to understand what business Cæsar has in Gaul. 10. The 'part of Gaul which I have conquered is mine.

CHAPTER XXXV.

32. 1. These replies were reported to Cæsar. 2. You have been 'treated with great kindness by me. 3. 'What a return you are making to the Roman people! 4. Don't you think you ought to speak about 'a matter of general interest? 5. 'This is what I demand of you. 6. Return the hostages that you have from the Æduans. 7. Do not harass the Æduans or their allies. 8. If you do this, 'you will have lasting friendship with Cæsar. 9. Whoever shall hold the province, let him, 'as far as he can, defend our friends. 10. Since' the senate so decreed, I shall not overlook the injuries 'done to our friends.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

33. 1. 'It is the right of war that those who have conquered should govern those whom they have conquered. 2. You govern those whom you have conquered just as you please. 3. 'I am in the habit of governing the conquered according to my own judgment. 4. I never prescribed to you how^s you should exercise^t your rightful authority. 5. You ought not to obstruct me in my rights. 6. You do me a great wrong 'in making the Æduans your tributaries. 7. If you 'abide by that which has been agreed upon, I will not make war upon you. 8. No one

ever contended with me ¹except to his own ruin. 9. Come on when you will. 10. You will find out that the Germans are well skilled in arms.

CHAPTERS XXXVII., XXXVIII.

34. 1. The Harudes have lately been brought over into Gaul. 2. I have come ¹to complain because the Harudes have lately been brought over into Gaul. 3. Not even ²by giving hostages could they purchase peace. 4. ³We must hasten lest the Suevi unite⁴ with Ariovistus. 5. ⁵Resistance cannot easily be made, if a new force unites with the veterans. 6. ⁶When this was announced, Ariovistus had already accomplished a two days' march. 7. ⁷We must take great precautions that this may not happen. 8. There is everything in Vesontio that is useful⁸ in war. 9. A wall encircles the town, as if it were traced around by compasses. 10. The river touches the base of the mountain on either side.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

35. 1. Traders asserted that the Germans were men of immense size. 2. They ¹had had frequent encounters with them. 3. Such² was the fierceness of their eyes that the army was seized with terror. 4. ³One assigned one reason and another another for departing. 5. ⁴To avoid suspicion of fear, I shall remain. 6. ⁵Can you keep back the tears? 7. ⁶Such of them as could command their countenances appeared⁷ less timid.⁸ 8. The centurions and those⁹ who commanded the cavalry did not fear the enemy. 9. When you order the ¹⁰advance of the standards, the soldiers will not obey. 10. I am afraid ¹¹that supplies cannot be brought up.

CHAPTER XL.

36. 1. Do you think ¹you ought to inquire in what direction you are being led? 2. ²I am persuaded ³that Ariovistus will not reject the terms. 3. If he should spurn our good will, pray what should we fear? 4. ⁴An insurrection of slaves, who made war on the Roman people, lately took place. 5. Can you not judge from this ⁵how much advantage firmness has? 6. The Helvetians are the same men with whom we ⁶have had frequent encounters. 7. We are ⁷a match ⁸not only for the Helvetians, ⁹but for the Germans also. 8. You can find out, if you inquire, that Ariovistus did not ⁹give them a chance at him. 9. We cannot be caught ¹⁰by that method for which there is an opportunity against savages. 10. You are acting presumptuously, ¹¹since you appear to be dictating to your commander. 11. I am ¹²not at all disturbed at your saying that you will not advance.¹³ 12. I wish to find out whether duty or fear prevails with you.

CHAPTER XLI.

37. 1. ¹We shall be the first to return thanks to Cæsar. 2. He has ²expressed the most favorable opinion of us. 3. We assure you that we are ³quite ready to carry on the war. 4. Then the ⁴rest of the legions apologized to Cæsar. 5. We have never thought that the decision about the war ⁵belonged to us, but to you. 6. We have neither doubted nor feared. 7. Above all others I have the greatest confidence ⁶in you. 8. Divitiacus examined the road. 9. He said that he should start about the third watch. 10. The forces of Ariovistus are twenty miles away from Cæsar's.

CHAPTER XLII.

38. 1. ¹That may be done, as far as I am concerned. 2. I can come to a conference without danger. 3. Now you are returning to reason. 4. ²When I requested it, you refused. 5. I entertain great hopes that you will approach nearer. 6. ³Let no foot-soldier be brought to the conference. 7. I shall not come on any other terms.⁴ 8. I dare not intrust my safety to the Gauls. 9. The most expedient way⁵ is to take away their horses ⁶from the Gauls. 10. If there should be need of any action, he would have a friendly guard.

CHAPTER XLIII.

39. 1. They saw a ¹pretty large mound of earth in an extensive plain. 2. We shall take to the conference ²eight apiece besides ourselves. 3. Let us carry on the conference ³on horseback. 4. He was called king by the senate, a thing which ⁴has happened to but⁴ few. 5. Have you any good ⁵reason for demanding ⁶such a favor? 6. Many just grounds of intimacy ⁷exist between you and us. 7. ⁸Who would not wish his friends to be advanced in honor? 8. ⁹It was Cæsar's habit to allow nothing to be taken away ¹⁰from his allies. 9. If you cannot return the hostages, at least do not make war upon us. 10. Then he made the same demands as¹¹ before.

CHAPTER XLIV.

40. 1. I did not cross the Rhine of my own accord. 2. I abandoned my home ¹at your request. 3. The Romans had imposed a tax upon the Gauls. 4. All the states

of Gaul have been defeated by Ariovistus. 5. If they wish to try it over again, I am ready ²for a second contest. 6. I sought the friendship of the Roman people ³in the hope that it would be an honor to me. 7. I led the Germans over the Rhine ⁴for the sake of strengthening myself. 8. This part of Gaul is mine, just as the province is yours. 9. You are unfair ⁵in interfering with me in my rights. 10. I am not so simple ⁶as not to know that Cæsar's friendship is pretended.

CHAPTERS XLV., XLVI.

41. 1. It is not Cæsar's habit to desert his allies. 2. It is not his habit to allow ¹his allies to be deserted. 3. The Roman people will not allow him to desert their allies. 4. Neither he himself nor the Roman people thought that Gaul ²belonged to Ariovistus. 5. ³Priority of time ought not to be regarded. 6. The Gauls ought to be free, and to enjoy ⁴their own laws. 7. ⁵While horsemen were riding up to our men, stones were thrown at us. 8. Don't throw any stones at all. 9. ⁶If Ariovistus should be defeated, ⁷it might be said that he was entrapped by us. 10. After ⁸the attack was made, Cæsar put an end to the conference.

CHAPTER XLVII.

42. 1. ¹Three days afterwards Ariovistus treated with Cæsar a second time. 2. If you don't wish to appoint a day, send ²one of your lieutenants. 3. I cannot keep the Germans ³from hurling weapons. 4. There seems to be ⁴no reason for hurling weapons; 5. ⁵the more so because there is no danger. 6. Gaius, son of Gaius, was a young

man of the greatest refinement. 7. Ariovistus ⁶spoke the Gallic language fluently. 8. It seems most expedient to present Flaccus with citizenship. 9. On account of your knowledge of Latin⁷, I shall enjoy your hospitality. 10. ⁸What are you coming to me for? ⁹To report things to Cæsar?

CHAPTERS XLVIII., XLIX.

43. 1. On the same day; on the next day; on the day before; for five days; in these days; from that day; daily. 2. If you wish to contend in battle, ¹you will not lack the opportunity. 3. If you should wish . . . you would not lack. . . . 4. If you had wished . . . you would not have lacked. . . . 5. Let them select foot-soldiers ²one apiece. 6. We must either make a further advance or a quicker retreat. 7. If he should fall off his horse, they would surround him. 8. Cæsar formed his line of battle beyond the place where³ the enemy was. 9. There⁴ Ariovistus sent all his cavalry to frighten Cæsar's army. 10. The third line finished the work.

CHAPTERS L., LI.

44. 1. ¹Not even then; not even on the next day; not even the opportunity to fight. 2. The smaller camp was attacked. 3. ²The reason why he does not fight is because it is full moon. 4. ³Was it full moon or not? 5. The matrons declared whether or not the Germans ⁴would conquer. 6. ⁵Shall we contend in battle or not? 7. Cæsar used the auxiliaries for show. 8. Considering the number of legionary soldiers, he is strong in auxiliaries. 9. The women were put into wagons for show. 10. With tears we implore you not to go into the battle.

CHAPTERS LII., LIII.

45. 1. Cæsar put a ¹quæstor over each legion. 2. ²Each one has a witness of his valor. 3. So fiercely was the attack made that the battle was fought at close quarters with swords. 4. When our line was hard pressed ³on the right wing, the enemy's line was defeated ³on the left. 5. Crassus was sent as a relief to the third line, ⁴which was in distress. 6. Ariovistus escaped ⁵in a boat that he had found. 7. ⁶One of his two wives was captured and slain. 8. It ⁷afforded Cæsar great pleasure that his friend was restored to him. 9. ⁸Shall he be immediately burned or reserved for another time? 10. By the favor of the lots I am unharmed.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.



CHAPTERS I.—V.

46. 1. The Belgians, who inhabit one of the three parts of Gaul, are the bravest of all the Gauls, because they do not import those things which ¹make men effeminate.

2. Those² who surpass all their neighbors in courage hold the supremacy of all Gaul. Whence³ it happens that they are incessantly waging war with the Germans.

3. ⁴Having bought up a large number of wagons, and having completed all other preparations,⁵ they selected Orgetorix ⁶to undertake an embassy to the states.

4. At that time Casticus, a Sequanian, who had seized the throne in his own state, ⁷and also Dumnorix, an Æduan, to whom Orgetorix had given his daughter in marriage, influenced⁸ by the argument of Orgetorix, ⁹exchanged pledges with each other.

CHAPTERS VI.—X.

47. 1. One route is difficult, because a high mountain overhangs; the other is easy, because it is near the Rhone, over¹ which is a bridge.

2. ²All preparations are made, and a day appointed, ³on which they are to cross the Rhone by the bridge that extends from Geneva, because this route is the easier.

3. When Cæsar was informed of their approach, he hastened from Rome ⁴in order to intercept them. To the ambassadors, who had been sent ⁵to him, he replied that he ⁶did not think the Helvetians ⁷would march through the province without doing injury.

4. Nevertheless, he named a day ⁸for the ambassadors to come again, and, meanwhile, ⁹having extended a wall and a ditch from the lake to the mountain, and ⁹having posted garrisons here and there, and ⁹fortified redoubts, he informed the ambassadors, when they had come back, ¹⁰that he should prevent them if they attempted to march by that route.

5. ¹¹In order that they might more easily march through the country of the Sequanians, they gave hostages to them ¹²to pass through their territories without injury.

CHAPTERS XI.—XV.

48. 1. Cæsar, since he could not defend himself from the Æduans, sent an ambassador to them to say that¹ he had always ²served their interests so well that¹ they ought not to attack his army.

2. ³When Cæsar was asked 'in what direction the Arar flowed, he said, "⁴You cannot tell by the eye, because it flows with such⁶ incredible slowness."

3. That part of the army which had hidden in the forests, after the battle was fought, began to build a bridge over the river in order that they might attack Cæsar ⁷when he did not expect them.

4. Divico said to Cæsar that ⁸as for his having built a bridge over the Arar in one day, ⁹he should not on that account despise the courage of the Helvetians, who were alarmed at his sudden arrival.

5. Cæsar ¹⁰made the following reply: that he remembered¹¹ the events which the ambassadors had mentioned, and on that account ¹²was very indignant; that, even ¹³if he had committed any injury, he could not forget that the Æduans had forcibly attempted ¹⁴to march through the province; that, nevertheless, ¹⁵if they should apologize to him for their recent injuries, he would not punish them.

CHAPTERS XVI.—XX.

49. 1. ¹When Cæsar observed that the Æduans were not collecting the grain which they had promised, and that there was not a sufficient² store of provender for his army, he summoned their leading men, and complained because at so critical a time they ³had not relieved him.

2. Liscus had no doubt that the magistrates themselves by violent harangues⁴ prevented the common people⁵ from using the grain which had been collected from the fields.

3. Cæsar⁶ asked many questions of Liscus and others; he found it to be true that Dumnorix was in great favor with the common people; that his wife was a Helvetian, and that his sister⁷ had been given in marriage to a Helvetian; and⁸ that he commanded the cavalry which started⁹ the flight in an unsuccessful skirmish that happened a few days before.

4. When all these things had been done¹⁰ without Cæsar's knowledge, he thought there was sufficient reason¹¹ why he should summon Divitiacus to him and urge him¹² to punish his brother Dumnorix.

5. Divitiacus¹³ was much pained at this, and begged Cæsar not to¹⁴ pass too severe a sentence upon his brother. Moved by his entreaties, he summoned Dumnorix, told him¹⁵ what fault he found in him, and advised him¹⁶ to avoid¹⁷ all grounds of suspicion in future.

CHAPTERS XXI.—XXVI.

50. 1. On the same day, Cæsar sent Considius with scouts to ascertain¹ what the design of the enemy was. He himself formed a line of battle and waited for Considius. ²The latter, ³not knowing that Labienus held the mountain, reported to Cæsar that it was held by the enemy. Late in the day Cæsar learned that he ⁴was panic-stricken, and had reported what he had not seen just as if he had seen it.

2. Cæsar, either because he thought he ought to dis-

tribute grain to the army, or because he saw that the Helvetians had changed their plans, seized a higher position and fortified a camp there.

3. The Helvetians ⁴made an attack upon the camp, but were repulsed. Then Cæsar ⁴formed a triple line of battle, and waited for a second attack. The Gauls ⁴drew their swords and ⁵advanced up the hill. Our men from their higher position threw their javelins against the advancing phalanx, and pierced through and pinned together the enemy's shields, so that they, ⁶not being able to fight with ease ⁴with their left arms shackled, threw away their shields, and fought with their bodies unprotected.

4. The fight was kept up till late in the night. Finally the enemy, weary with wounds, withdrew; and those who survived marched ⁸without stopping all that night, and in three days ⁹arrived among the Lingones.

CHAPTERS XXVII.—XXXI.

51. 1. ¹While the Helvetians were awaiting Cæsar's arrival, they collected all the slaves who had fled for refuge to them.

2. When Cæsar found out that about five thousand men had left² the camp and were hastening towards the Rhine, he ordered them to return to the place ³they had started from.

3. ⁴At your request I will grant you permission to rebuild the houses that you have burned, and to receive the Æduans into ⁵the same condition of rights and liberties ⁶that you yourselves enjoy.

4. The ambassadors left their homes ⁶with the design

of asking Cæsar ⁷to appoint a day for a council of all the states of Gaul. They themselves wished to treat with him in secret about the safety of their states. There were two parties in⁸ Gaul that contended for the mastery, one of which invited the Germans to cross the Rhine. These will take a fancy to the civilization of the Gauls, and more will come.

5. The Gauls, defeated in battle, were compelled to give hostages. Divitiacus was the only man ⁹who could not be compelled to take the oath. Nevertheless, he thought that Ariovistus, a passionate, reckless man, as soon as the Gauls were conquered, ¹⁰would practise every kind of cruelty upon them.

CHAPTERS XXXII.—XXXVI.

52. 1. The Sequanians alone remained silent, doing none of the things that the others did, not even asking Cæsar for aid. The reason of this behavior¹ was that they were wholly² in the power of Ariovistus, whom they had received into their towns, and whose cruelty they dreaded, even when he was absent. Wherefore³ their lot was a very hard one.⁴

2. It is disgraceful under such a rule as⁴ that⁴ of the Roman people, that men ⁵who have been called brothers by the senate should be annoyed by Ariovistus, who, if he should lead a great number of men into Gaul, ⁶would not refrain from doing ⁷such things as the Cimbri and Teutoni have done.

3. Wherefore Cæsar ⁸requested Ariovistus to come ⁹to a conference, and treat with him about ¹⁰matters of the highest interest to both; but he demurred,¹¹ and said

that he didn't know what business¹² Cæsar had in Gaul anyhow; that he had conquered the Æduans and made them tributaries, and that the ¹³name of brothers given by the Roman people ¹⁴would do them no good; that, as to Cæsar's attempting to dictate to him how he should exercise¹⁵ his rights, he (Cæsar) would not contend with him ¹⁶except to his own ruin.

CHAPTERS XXXVII.—XL.

53. 1. Greatly alarmed at ¹these proceedings, they think they ought to hasten, lest, if the Treviri should attempt to cross the Rhine and ²form a junction with the forces of Ariovistus, ³they could not easily be resisted.

2. Cæsar thought he ought ⁴to advance upon the town by forced marches night and day, because by the nature of its position, being almost encircled by a river, it had great opportunities for protracting the war.

3. While the army was encamped near this town, the soldiers were seized with a sudden panic, because some traders had said that the Germans were men of remarkable valor. Some of them were so frightened that they made their wills, and others hid in tents and said they wanted to go⁵ home.

4. Cæsar ⁶called a council of the centurions, and upbraided them severely because they attempted to dictate to him, their commander: ⁷"Why should Ariovistus so rashly ⁸fail in his duty? When the Cimbri were defeated by Marius, the soldiers seemed to have deserved no less praise than the centurions. If you should inquire why the flight of the Gauls took place, you would find that they ⁹were tired out by the length of the war, and

¹⁰were caught by a stratagem for which there was no chance against our skilled soldiers. I know that the tenth legion, ¹¹in which I have the greatest confidence, will never despair of their commander, or inquire in what direction he leads them, but will follow him, even if nobody else does.¹²”

CHAPTERS XLI.—XLIV.

54. 1. The soldiers of Cæsar’s army who had been panic-stricken were so moved by his harangue that they apologized to him, and assured him that they would carry on the war ¹with the greatest alacrity; ²their apology was accepted.

2. As³ Cæsar drew near to Ariovistus, ambassadors were sent to and fro between them, and finally a day was appointed for a conference. To this conference ⁴each took ten horsemen, and they themselves parleyed ⁵on horseback. Cæsar’s body-guard was his ever-faithful⁶ tenth legion, which he had mounted on the horses of the Gallic cavalry.

3. ⁷When they had arrived at the appointed place, which was at about an equal distance from the camp of each, Cæsar at the outset mentioned the great favor shown by the senate to Ariovistus ⁸in styling him king, and showed that, although he had no just grounds for⁹ demanding such a favor, the Romans would take away ¹⁰from him nothing that they had given, ¹¹if he should return the hostages ¹²and not allow any more Germans to cross the Rhine.

4. Ariovistus made a brief reply to Cæsar’s demands: saying that he ¹³had been requested by the Gauls them-

selves to cross the Rhine; that he had imposed tribute upon them by the laws of war; that ¹¹if the Roman people should ¹⁴interfere with this tribute, he would not seek their friendship a second time; that ⁸as to his ordering him to return the hostages, he should refuse; that he knew that Cæsar's death would be acceptable to many leaders of the Romans, whose favor he might purchase ¹⁵by putting him to death.

CHAPTERS XLV.—LIII.

55. 1. Cæsar replied that he could not desert his most meritorious allies, and that Gaul ¹did not belong to Ariovistus ²any more than to the Roman people; that they had not even imposed tribute upon the Arverri, when they had conquered them in war, and that according to the decision of the senate all Gaul ought to be free.

2. Ariovistus displayed³ such insolence, and his horsemen rode up so near to Cæsar, that the latter broke off the conference. The former, however, ⁴asked for another conference, but Cæsar saw no reason ⁵for exposing himself again to such savages; and so he sent as ambassadors two men who ⁶spoke the German language fluently to report what Ariovistus wished to say. These men were put in confinement by Ariovistus.

3. Cæsar, having observed that the enemy kept themselves in camp, inquired of some prisoners for what reason they did not ⁷offer him a chance to fight. He learned that the reason was that they thought they could not conquer before full moon. He, thinking it was the will of heaven that his own legionary soldiers should conquer, whether it were full moon or not, gave the signal for battle.

4. The enemy rushed forward so suddenly that our men threw away their javelins and fought at close quarters with swords. At last the enemy turned their backs, and did not stop fleeing till they reached^s the river, where they found canoes ⁹to cross in.

BOOK II.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

56. 1. Cæsar was in Gaul. 2. He was informed ¹by rumors; ²by Labienus. 3. Labienus ³informed him. 4. All the Belgæ ⁴are conspiring. 5. They were exchanging hostages. 6. These are the reasons ⁵for conspiring. 7. They fear that our army ⁶will be led against them. 8. They feared that our army would be led against them. 9. Germans are going about in Gaul. 10. Romans are ⁷getting a foothold in Gaul. 11. We are indignant. 12. They are desirous of ⁸changes in the government. 13. In Gaul men are hired by the powerful.⁹

CHAPTER II.

57. 1. These messages alarmed Cæsar. 2. Two legions were enrolled. 3. Quintus Pedius led them into Gaul. 4. They were in¹ the interior of Gaul. 5. ²As soon as he came to the army, ³they had a plenty of food. 6. The Senones were neighbors of⁴ the Belgæ. 7. ⁵What is going on among them? 8. He gave⁶ it in charge to Pedius ⁷to find out. 9. Bands ⁸are collecting. 10. ⁹There ought to be no hesitation about marching against them.

CHAPTER III.

58. 1. He came sooner than any one would suppose. 2. Ambassadors are sent ¹to say; they were sent to say. 3. ²Ourselfs and all our property we intrust to you. 4. We have not conspired with the Belgæ. 5. We are ready³ to give hostages. 6. They did his bidding. 7. They aided him with grain. 8. All the Belgæ are in arms. 9. They have united⁴ with the Germans. 10. So great was their madness that they united⁵ with the Germans. 11. They used the same laws. 12. He ⁶dissuades them from conspiring. 13. He dissuaded them from conspiring. 14. I cannot dissuade you from conspiring with them.

CHAPTER IV.

59. 1. ¹What states are in arms? 2. He asked them ²what states were in arms. 3. They asked him. 4. What can they do in war? 5. Most of the Belgæ sprang from the Germans. 6. They were led over the Rhine. 7. The Gauls were expelled. 8. He found out ³that the Gauls had been expelled. 9. They prevented the Cimbri ⁴from entering. 10. They are the only ones ⁵who prevented. 11. From this it resulted that they put on airs. 12. How large a number have they promised? 13. I know⁶ how large a number each has promised. 14. The Bellovaci have great⁷ influence ⁸because of their valor. 15. They claim for themselves the command. 16. The chief control of the war has been conferred upon Galba. 17. The Nervii were regarded as extremely cruel.⁹ 18. They were furthest off.

CHAPTER V.

60. 1. The whole senate met¹ him.² 2. The children of the leaders were brought to him.² 3. They did all these things promptly. 4. It greatly³ concerns the common safety. 5. The bands of the enemy are kept apart. 6. This can⁴ be done, if our troops ⁵keep the bands of the enemy apart. 7. ⁶These instructions were given. 8. ⁷After they had collected their forces, they came to Cæsar. 9. ⁸By this time they were not far off. 10. Supplies can be brought to Cæsar without danger. 11. Sabinus was left on the other side of the river. 12. There was a ditch ten feet⁹ in depth.¹⁰

CHAPTER VI.

61. 1. The town is ten miles from the river. 2. The Belgæ attacked Bibrax with great violence. 3. Stones were hurled against the wall. 4. The town was cleared of soldiers.¹ 5. ²In this instance the wall was easily undermined. 6. A great multitude ³kept hurling stones. 7. ⁴Could they keep their position on the wall? 8. Who⁵ was in command of the town? 9. Iccius was a man ⁶of great influence among the Remi. 10. One ⁷of the ambassadors came to Cæsar. 11. ⁸If you do not send me help, I cannot hold out.

CHAPTER VII.

62. 1. Cæsar used the messengers as guides.¹ 2. Archers and slingers were sent ²as a re-inforcement to the townsmen. 3. ³Could they ⁴get at all the dwellings? 4. On the arrival of the archers, hope of defence left the

Remi.⁵ 5. All the villages were burned. 6. Three miles off; more than three miles⁶ off; less than three miles⁶ off.

CHAPTER VIII.

63. 1. Cæsar had a high reputation for valor. 2. He deferred the battle. 3. Our men are not inferior. 4. The place was suitable ¹for a cavalry skirmish. 5. There is as much space as a line of battle can occupy. 6. There are ²lateral slopes ³in both directions. 7. Near ⁴the ends of the trenches redoubts were constructed. 8. Why⁵ did he place engines there? 9. That the enemy might not form their line. 10. Why did he leave men⁶ in camp? 11. ⁷To act as a reserve. 12. ⁸If there should be need, they could be brought up.

CHAPTER IX.

64. 1. The army is between the marsh and the hill. 2. They ¹began to cross. 3. Why did our men wait? 4. To attack the enemy. 5. ²There is a contest between our men and the enemy. 6. The cavalry skirmish was favorable to neither³ side.⁴ 7. ⁵If they can, they will take the redoubt. 8. ⁶If they could, they would take the redoubt. 9. They attempted to advance ⁷with the design of taking the redoubt. 10. ⁸If they cannot do this, they will keep our men from supplies.

CHAPTER X.

65. 1. Light-armed Numidians were led over the bridge. 2. A fierce battle was being fought. 3. The enemy were obstructed in the river. 4. A great number

of Numidians ¹were slain. 5. They attempted to cross over their bodies. 6. Hope of crossing the river had disappointed them.² 7. ³Did not our men advance into a worse position? 8. The best thing⁴ is for⁴ each to cross the river. 9. They decided to call a council. 10. They assembled from all quarters to defend themselves. 11. They defended their own territories rather than others'. 12. He persuades them; ⁵they are persuaded. 13. They cannot be persuaded ⁶to wait longer. 14. Divitiacus is approaching the army.

CHAPTER XI.

66. 1. They left¹ their camp with great tumult. 2. Everybody sought the first place. 3. They ²got home in the second watch. 4. ³What did the departure seem like? 5. Through whom did Cæsar learn of this movement⁴? 6. ⁵For what reason did he keep his army in camp? 7. By whom was the fact established? 8. Whom did he put in command of the cavalry? 9. A multitude of the enemy were cut down ⁶in their flight. 10. ⁷Those in the rear made a stand. 11. The leaders were ⁸out of danger. 12. ⁹At sunset ¹⁰they were ordered to stop.

CHAPTERS XII., XIII.

67. 1. On the next day, the enemy recovered¹ from their alarm. 2. The town was destitute of defenders. 3. He could not take it, ²although there were few defenders. 4. Sheds are ³of use in besieging. 5. They all assembled in⁴ the town. 6. Cæsar received as hostages⁵ the first men of the state. 7. The two sons of the king were hostages.⁶ 8. While⁷ Cæsar was pitching his camp,

the elders came out of the town. 9. They stretched out their hands after their manner. 10. ⁸With hands outspread the women approached the camp.

CHAPTERS XIV., XV.

68. 1. I will ¹be spokesman in your behalf. 2. The Æduans were suffering great indignities. 3. I know ²how great a loss you have inflicted on the state. 4. I said ³that I knew how great a loss you ⁴had inflicted. 5. Show⁵ the kindness ⁶that is characteristic of you. 6. ⁷I beg of you to show mercy towards me. 7. He said that, ⁸out of respect to Cæsar, ⁹he would spare them. 8. ¹⁰When the hostages were delivered, they collected the arms. 9. Cæsar ¹¹made inquiries about their habits. 10. ¹²Traders have no access to them. 11. They allow no wine to be imported. 12. By wine the courage is enfeebled. 13. They have abandoned their ancestral valor. 14. They will accept no¹³ terms of peace.

CHAPTERS XVI., XVII.

69. 1. Where¹ have the Nervii encamped? 2. What are they waiting for? 3. By reason of age men are useless for fighting. 4. Into what place had they put the women? 5. From whom did Cæsar learn all these things? 6. Certain ones of² the surrendered Belgæ were marching along³ with Cæsar. 7. They had observed our army's ⁴usual manner of marching. 8. There will be ⁵no trouble ⁶in attacking the first legion. 9. The other legions are a great way off. 10. ⁷The result will be that ⁸they will not stand their ground. 11. The hedge affords a defence ⁹which cannot be entered. 12. The Nervii did not neglect the advice.

CHAPTERS XVIII., XIX.

70. 1. The river Sambre has been mentioned above. 2. The height of the hill is about ¹two hundred feet. 3. Cæsar sent ahead the cavalry. 4. The plan of march ²is different from what the Belgæ reported. 5. Why did he lead six legions unincumbered? 6. Who ³brought up the rear? 7. The enemy withdrew into the woods. 8. Again and again they made attacks upon our men. 9. ⁴How far did our men venture to pursue them? 10. Those who lay concealed in the woods saw the baggage-train. 11. That was the time for ⁵beginning the battle. 12. With incredible swiftness they ran down to the river.

CHAPTER XX.

71. 1. ¹You have everything to do at once. 2. ²These preparations were hindered by the approach of the enemy. 3. The knowledge and experience of the soldiers ³proved a help in these difficulties. 4. They know what ought⁴ to be done. 5. They prescribed for themselves what ought⁴ to be done. 6. Cæsar forbade the lieutenants to leave their respective⁵ legions. 7. I shall not wait for your command any longer. 8. Of⁶ myself I shall execute what seems best.

CHAPTERS XXI., XXII.

72. 1. He ¹gave the necessary orders. 2. For the purpose of encouraging the tenth legion he did this. 3. ²Be not disturbed in mind. 4. It is the time ³for putting on the ornaments. 5. ⁴Having put on their helmets, they were ready for fighting. 6. They are ⁴not more than a

stone's throw off. 7. ⁶Some were in one place, others in another. 8. One was in one place, another in another. 9. The view was obstructed by intervening hedges. 10. So great was the inequality of things ⁷that various events of fortune followed.

CHAPTER XXIII.

73. 1. The soldiers of the tenth legion hurled their javelins. 2. The Atrebates were breathless with running. 3. From what place did they drive them? 4. With what did they slay them? 5. Shall you hesitate to cross the river? 6. The enemy ¹renewed the fight, but were put to flight. 7. ²With whom have they come in conflict? 8. Where did they fight? 9. Almost the whole camp was exposed. 10. The seventh legion had taken position ³not far from the eleventh.

CHAPTER XXIV.

74. 1. The light-armed infantry were with¹ the cavalry. 2. These were routed at the first onset of the enemy. 3. ²Where did they retreat to? 4. The enemy met the horsemen ³face to face. 5. The camp-followers went forth to plunder. 6. They looked back and saw the Gauls in our camp. 7. They rushed⁴ ⁵some in one direction, some in another. 8. The camp was ⁶filling up with a multitude of the enemy. 9. The slingers were fleeing ⁷in all directions. 10. The legions were almost surrounded.

CHAPTER XXV.

75. 1. The right wing was hard pressed. 2. The soldiers, being crowded together, were a hindrance to ¹one

another. 3. Sextius was worn out by ²many severe wounds. 4. Not a few abandoned the contest. 5. The enemy did not stop coming up. 6. Things were in a strait, ³and no reserve could be sent up. 7. Cæsar snatched a shield ⁴from a soldier. 8. The soldiers charged⁵. 9. His arrival inspired ⁶them with hope. 10. Everybody did his best.

CHAPTER XXVI.

76. 1. The second legion halted near by. 2. They ¹faced about and charged upon the enemy. 3. Cæsar advised the tribunes to charge upon the enemy. 4. They rendered aid one² to another. 5. They do not fear ³being surrounded. 6. They will ⁴make a bolder resistance. 7. When the battle was announced, the men quickened their speed. 8. The enemy saw them on top of the hill. 9. ⁵What is going on in camp? 10. ⁶How do matters stand? 11. He learned how matters stood. 12. He ⁷left nothing undone.

CHAPTER XXVII.

77. 1. The men ¹were leaning upon their shields. 2. Even though² unarmed, they encountered armed men³. 3. The cavalry wiped out the disgrace of flight by valor. 4. They put themselves before the legionary soldiers. 5. You put yourself ahead of me. 6. The first of them fell. 7. The others stood upon them ³as they lay. 8. They ⁴picked up the javelins and threw them back. 9. Not in vain did they clamber up the high banks. 10. ⁵We must decide that they did not cross a broad river in vain.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

78. 1. The race of the Nervii was reduced almost to extinction. 2. We said that the women were placed ¹in the marshes. 3. There is ²no safety to the vanquished. 4. All that survived surrendered to Cæsar. 5. All that survive will surrender. 6. There are barely five hundred that can bear arms. 7. The senators were reduced from five hundred to three. 8. Cæsar ³had mercy on them. 9. ⁴I bid you to refrain⁵ from injury. 10. I shall preserve you with the greatest care.

CHAPTER XXIX.

79. 1. I have written above about the Aduatuci. 2. They came to help the Nervii. 3. While they were ¹on the way, the battle was announced. 4. When the battle was announced, they returned home. 5. On all sides around there were high cliffs. 6. Pointed logs were placed on the wall. 7. Those ²parts of the baggage-train that they could not drive they carried. 8. Now they make³ war, now they make³ peace. 9. Their neighbors harassed them for many years. 10. With the consent of all this place was selected.

CHAPTER XXX.

80. 1. Frequent raids were made. 2. Slight skirmishes were fought.¹ 3. A tower was set up a long distance off. 4. Why did they ²laugh at the tower? 5. By what strength, pray, do you expect to set it up on the wall? 6. It is ³so heavy that you cannot set it up on the wall. 7. You are men of small stature. 8. In comparison with the

size of the tower you are very short.⁴ 9. The tower was ²an object of contempt to them. 10. Generally the Gauls are men of great stature.

CHAPTER XXXI.

81. 1. It moved¹ and approached the walls. 2. It is moving¹ and approaching the walls. 3. The unusual appearance alarmed them. 4. The Romans wage war by divine aid. 5. We give ourselves up to your power. 6. One thing we beg and beseech. 7. The Aduatuci must be spared. 8. ²Do not rob us of our arms. 9. Our neighbors envy us. 10. ³It is better for us to suffer any fate whatsoever.

CHAPTER XXXII.

82. 1. It is more in accordance with my custom than with your desert. 2. If you surrender, I will spare you. 3. I shall do what¹ I did ²in the case of the Nervii. 4. Do not inflict any injury upon the Roman people. 5. We are doing what¹ you ordered. 6. Heaps of arms were thrown from the walls. 7. It was afterwards found out that they had kept back a third part. 8. ³Let us have peace.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

83. 1. The gates were shut. 2. The soldiers went out of the town. 3. Why did Cæsar order the gates to be shut? 4. They had formed this plan before. 5. ¹Are our men ²going to lead off the guards? 6. They made shields out of bark. 7. The enemy ³fight as fiercely as brave men ought to fight. 8. They fought as fiercely as brave

men ought ⁴to have fought. 9. ⁵From what place are the men hurling weapons? 10. ⁶How many men were slain? 11. Nobody defended them any longer. 12. By night; towards evening; in the third watch; on the next day.

CHAPTER XXXV.

84. 1. All Gaul was subdued. 2. The nations that lived¹ beyond the Rhine sent ambassadors. 3. They promised² to give hostages. 4. These embassies returned to him³ the next summer. 5. Cæsar promised² to hasten to Italy. 6. He promised² to lead the legions into winter quarters. 7. ⁴In consequence of Cæsar's despatches the senate decreed a thanksgiving. 8. For fifteen days; in the beginning of summer; before that time.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

CHAPTERS I.—V.

85. 1. They are afraid that ¹if all Gaul is subdued, the army of the Roman people ²will winter among the Germans.

2. The reasons ³for conspiring were: first, ⁴because they were unwilling ⁴that our army should be led among them⁶; secondly, ⁴because they were indignant that royal power was commonly usurped by the more powerful.

3. ⁷As soon as he learned ⁸what was going on, he gave it in charge to Quintus Pedius ⁹to prepare a supply of

grain, and in the beginning of summer he sent an ambassador ⁹to inform the Senones ¹⁰that he had moved his camp.

4. Concerning the states that were in arms Cæsar ¹¹gained the following information: that the Gauls had been prevented from entering within the territories of the Belgæ; that from this fact it resulted that they ¹²did not know ⁸how large a multitude had settled there; that each had promised twenty thousand picked men¹³; and¹³ that the Nervii, who were furthest off, were the most cruel.

5. ¹⁴After Cæsar had taken leave of the ambassadors with kind words, he ordered everything to be done promptly ¹⁵so that the bands of the enemy might be kept apart.

CHAPTERS VI.—XI.

86. 1. Cæsar, ¹having waited a little while near Bibrax, ²a town which, as was indicated by smoke, was less than seven miles off, and ³having devastated the fields, hastened with all his forces towards the town in order to give⁴ relief to Iccius.

2. When⁵ he had made a trial ⁶to see what his men could do in a cavalry skirmish, he found that they were not inferior to the enemy; and ⁷having pitched his camp on a hill ⁸which rose gradually from the plain, and ⁹having made a trench at each side of the hill, at right angles with it, he formed his line in front of the camp.

3. In the mean time the enemy attempted¹⁰ to cross a marsh that was between their camp and ours, ¹¹with the design of attacking our men. The latter,¹² attempting with the greatest boldness to surround them while¹³

obstructed in the marsh, pushed forward into a more unfavorable position, and were repulsed by a multitude of weapons. When they found that their expectation¹⁴ in regard to surrounding the enemy had deceived them, they called a council.

4. Cæsar, having been informed by spies that the enemy had determined to abandon¹⁵ their camp, sent an officer ahead¹⁶ to follow them up. The cavalry¹ having pursued them for several miles, attacked their rear. They, however,¹⁷ stood firm, and valiantly sustained the attack; but¹⁸ those in front, hearing the shouting, fled in confusion.

CHAPTERS XII.—XVII.

87. 1. The town of¹ Noviodunum, to which they had retreated,² was in the territories of the Suessiones. ³In order to storm this town Cæsar began to throw up a mound, and to set up towers, which movements⁴ so alarmed the Gauls that they sent ambassadors to him. ⁵When he had received their hostages, and all the arms had been given up, he hastened towards another town, which quickly surrendered.

2. ⁶After the dismissal of the troops, Divitiacus said, in behalf of the Bellovaci, that they had been forced to undergo ⁷all sorts of insults: that those ⁸who understood the designs of the leaders begged of Cæsar to ⁹show his characteristic kindness not only towards them but also towards all the Belgæ: and that they had been accustomed to maintain whatever¹⁰ wars befell them by the aid and resources of the Belgæ.

3. Cæsar next¹¹ made inquiries about the nature and customs of the Nervii, and received the following infor-

mation: that they were men of great valor, ⁸because they allowed no wine to be imported, ⁹by which they thought their courage was enfeebled.

4. Certain men of the Belgæ who were marching along with Cæsar thought that, ¹because a large quantity¹² of baggage was between the several legions of Cæsar's army, ¹³the Nervii would have no trouble in attacking the first legion ¹⁴as it came into camp.

CHAPTERS XVIII.—XXIII.

88. 1. The Nervii had selected as a place for their camp a hill wooded in the upper part, within which woods they kept themselves secreted; and when they saw the first ¹part of our baggage-train, ²which was the time agreed upon ³for making an attack upon the cavalry, they suddenly rushed forth from the woods ⁴in full force.

2. In the ⁵battle with the Nervii, which ⁶took place between the two hills where⁷ the river Sambre flows, the Roman soldiers were much embarrassed on account of the ⁸quick movements of the enemy. Many of ⁹the former ¹⁰were busy fortifying the camp, and not a few were a ¹¹considerable distance away seeking materials. Cæsar, however, urged them ¹²to remember their former valor, and bravely sustain the enemy's charge.

3. The army could not be formed as the methods of military science required, because the character of the ground was such¹³ that the view was obstructed by hedges, and regular¹⁴ reserves could not be posted; nor could Cæsar alone give¹⁵ all the necessary orders. After the Atrebatæ had been driven into the river, our men slew with their swords a large part of them ¹⁶as they attempted to cross.

CHAPTERS XXIV.—XXVIII.

89. 1. The camp-followers who had gone out by¹ the decuman gate to plunder, when they heard the shouts of the light-armed infantry, were panic-stricken,² and rushed³ some in one direction, some in another. At the same time Cæsar was informed that the centurions of the fifth cohort had been slain, the standard-bearer killed, the standard lost, and almost all the centurions of the other cohorts either wounded or slain, and that the 'situation was so critical that⁴ our cause was already despaired of.

2. He at once proceeded to the front of the line and encouraged the soldiers, and they with renewed spirit delayed a little the onset of the enemy. Titus Labienus, when he learned from messengers in how great danger the camp was involved, sent two legions⁵ to the rescue.

3. When the enemy saw that the cavalry were putting themselves before the legionary soldiers, and that even⁶ the wounded men were renewing the battle, they displayed the greatest valor even in the last hope of safety.

4. When many of them had fallen, those who survived⁷ piled up the dead bodies of their comrades,⁸ and fought from them as from a mound. The elders, thinking¹⁰ that Cæsar, who was¹¹ always merciful to the vanquished, would spare them, surrendered to him.

CHAPTERS XXIX.—XXXV.

90. 1. The Aduatuci, who had come¹ to help the Nervii, when they heard of this battle, went home again² and withdrew into one town, which had high precipices all around. Cæsar constructed at a distance from the town

a high tower, which the townsmen³ thought the Romans, being⁴ men of so little stature, could not move.

2. But when it ⁵began to approach the town, they were so alarmed that they sent ambassadors to Cæsar, who spoke after this fashion: “⁶they had not thought that the Romans could move machines of so great weight; they yielded⁷ to his power; one thing they begged, — ⁸that ⁹he would show his customary kindness, and spare them.” Cæsar replied that in the case of the Nervii he had ordered their neighbors not to do injury to them, and that he would spare them¹⁰, ¹¹if they should surrender before throwing their arms into the ditch.

3. The townsmen ¹²as a last resort suddenly made a sortie from the town in the night. Our men, because they supposed the enemy would fight very fiercely, quickly made signals by fires, and all from the nearest redoubts ran ¹³to the spot where they thought the enemy were, slew three thousand men, and drove the rest into the town.

4. At the same time Crassus informed Cæsar that he had reduced all the states that border on the ocean into the power of the Roman people. After all these achievements, Cæsar hastened to Italy.

BOOK III.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

91. 1. What reason ¹had Cæsar ²for setting out for Italy? 2. He wished to open a road over the Alps. 3. ³He permitted Galba to winter in those places. 4. Ambassadors were sent from all quarters to Galba. 5. What ⁴was the name of the village in which he passed the winter? 6. A river divided the town into two parts, ⁵one of which was assigned to the legion.

CHAPTER II.

92. 1. The mountains which overhang are held by the Seduni and Veragri. 2. The Gauls to whom he had assigned one part of the village all departed by night. 3. It happened ¹that they suddenly renewed the war, and crushed the legion. 4. The two cohorts, ²and those not very full, the Gauls despised. 5. When we ³charge down into the valley, they ³cannot withstand even our first assault. 6. ⁴And besides ⁵we have persuaded ourselves that when we hurl our weapons ⁶they will depart.

CHAPTER III.

93. 1. The work on the winter quarters has not been completely finished. 2. ¹Sufficient provision for supplies has not been made. 3. ²It is impossible that aid should come. 4. Supplies cannot be brought up ³because the roads are blocked. 5. Let us make a sortie, and hasten to ⁴a place of safety by the same roads by which we came. 6. ⁵A majority determined to abandon the baggage and hasten to a place of safety.

CHAPTER IV.

94. 1. ¹There is hardly time for giving a signal. 2. Our men at first from their higher position sent no² weapon without effect. 3. When the enemy are wearied with ³long fighting they withdraw, and ⁴fresh men take their places. 4. Our men are so few that they cannot⁵ withdraw from the fight, even⁵ when they are tired. 5. ⁶No chance is given them of doing any of these things. 6. They cannot⁵ leave the place where they stand⁷ even⁸ when they are wounded.

CHAPTER V.

95. 1. Not only did the enemy press on more vigorously, but they even began to fill up the trenches. 2. In the ¹battle with the Nervii, Sextius was exhausted with wounds. 3. The only hope of safety lies ²in making a sortie and trying the last resource. 4. Stop the fight, and only pick up the spent weapons. 5. Refresh yourselves from your toil, and then ³make a sortie from the camp.

CHAPTER VI.

96. 1. You leave us no¹ opportunity either¹ of learning what is doing, or¹ of ²collecting our wits. 2. Do you ³entertain the hope of slaying all your enemies? 3. Out of more than three thousand men ⁴one third were slain. 4. Galba had come with one⁵ purpose, but saw that he had met with a different⁵ state of things. 5. After this battle was fought, there was a great lack of arms and supplies.

CHAPTER VIII.

97. 1. The influence of the Veneti is very great because they hold all the sea-coast. 2. All who are accustomed to use ships are tributaries of the Veneti. 3. Velanius and¹ Silius were retained. 4. We ²had rather recover our hostages than remain in slavery to³ the Romans. 5. If you wish to recover your ambassadors, send back our hostages to us.

CHAPTER IX.

98. 1. Meanwhile galleys were constructed, rowers organized, and sailors and pilots collected. 2. We know how great a crime we ¹have been guilty of. 3. Considering the magnitude of the danger, let us build ²as many ships as possible. 4. Although they ³were strongest in ships, still everything turned out contrary to expectation. 5. Navigation is a very different thing in the river Loire ⁴from what it is on the broad ocean.

CHAPTER X.

99. 1. The difficulties of waging war were very great; nevertheless the conspiracy of so many states ¹prompted

Cæsar to undertake it. 2. If we overlook this revolt, the Morini will think ²they may do the same thing. 3. Since all the Gauls are quickly excited to war, the army must be distributed among several communities. 4. Cæsar thought that ³before the Gauls should be excited to war, ⁴he ought to divide his army.

CHAPTER XI.

100. 1. He gave it in charge to Labienus ¹to hold the Remi to their allegiance. 2. ²That the Aquitani might not send auxiliaries, Crassus set out for that region. 3. Sabinus took care ³that the Unelli and Lexovii should be kept apart. 4. A fleet of Gallic ships was ordered to assemble. 5. Cæsar himself hastened to the sea-coast with all the infantry.

CHAPTER XII.

101. 1. There is no¹ access to the towns either¹ on foot or¹ by ships. 2. Cæsar shut off the sea by dikes and dams, which² he made level with the walls of the town. 3. They removed their goods the more easily because they had an abundance of ships. 4. ³During a great part of the summer Cæsar was detained by storms. 5. ⁴At ebb-tide the ships are wrecked on the shoals.

CHAPTER XIII.

102. 1. The ships are made flat-bottomed, that they may the more easily encounter the shoals. 2. They are made wholly¹ of oak ²so as to endure the buffeting of the waves. 3. They used timbers a foot³ thick, spikes of the thickness of one's⁴ thumb, iron cables instead of ropes,

and⁴ hides for sails. 4. Our ships could neither bear a storm easily nor stay in shoal water safely. 5. ⁵When these are left by the tide, rocks and reefs are greatly to be feared.⁶

CHAPTER XIV.

103. 1. So much labor is spent in vain, for we can neither check the enemy's flight nor injure them. 2. ¹It is not quite clear to me ²what I am to do or what method of battle I am to adopt. 3. Their ships cannot ³be injured with our beaks, because they are made of oak. 4. When the sails and rigging were torn away, ⁴their ships were of no use to them. 5. Our men were superior in valor because Cæsar ⁵was watching them.

CHAPTER XV.

104. 1. ¹Three and even four ships at a time surrounded each one of the enemy's. 2. After the barbarians observed our men boarding² their ships, they sought safety in flight. 3. Since they found no relief for this³, they turned their ships about. 4. The sudden calm was extremely opportune ⁴for pursuing them singly. 5. ⁵The battle raged from about nine o'clock till three.

CHAPTER XVI.

105. 1. ¹Whatever vessels we have anywhere have all been collected in this place. 2. We have neither ²any place to retreat to nor ³any means of defending our towns. 3. ⁴They must be punished severely in order that they may in future regard the rights of ambassadors.

CHAPTER XVII.

106. 1. Viridovix collected large forces from the states which had revolted. 2. Hope of plunder¹ had called out a large number of robbers from all parts of Gaul. 3. Every day Viridovix offered Sabinus a chance to fight. 4. In the absence of Cæsar, Sabinus was unwilling to fight except ²on even terms. 5. A lieutenant ³ought not to fight unless some favorable chance is offered.

CHAPTER XVIII.

107. 1. Sabinus persuaded a certain shrewd man to go over to the enemy as¹ a deserter. 2. This man, a Gaul, told them that Sabinus on the next night would lead his army out of camp. 3. The opportunity of leading the army out of camp ought² not to be thrown away. 4. Men generally ³are glad to believe what⁴ they wish. 5. ⁵They did not proceed towards the camp until they had collected fagots ⁶to fill up the trench with.

CHAPTER XIX.

108. 1. They hastened with great speed, ¹in order that the Romans might not rally and arm themselves. 2. When they ²got to the camp all out of breath, Sabinus gave ³his men the signal ³which they desired. 3. It happened that our men made a sortie from two gates. 4. On account of the valor of the soldiers, not even one of the enemy escaped. 5. As the Gauls undertake wars ⁴with eagerness, so they are by no means resolute in bearing defeat.⁵

CHAPTER XX.

109. 1. At about the same time Publius Crassus was waging war in those places where the army of Valerius had been defeated. 2. Mallius fled from the same place ¹after losing his baggage-train. 3. ²When he had arrived there and learned that it was the place where Valerius had been killed a few years before, he used³ no ordinary diligence.

CHAPTER XXI.

110. 1. Since the safety of all Aquitania lies¹ in our valor, let us not turn our backs. 2. What can they do with ²a mere boy for a leader? 3. They wish ³to show what they can effect without their general. 4. Sometimes they made sorties, and sometimes they worked mines up to the wall. 5. ⁴Owing to the watchfulness of our men, they could accomplish nothing with mines.

CHAPTER XXII.

111. 1. These devoted followers are called *soldurii*. 2. They enjoy all the blessings of life ¹in common with those to whose friendship they have devoted themselves. 3. If anything should happen to him to whose friendship a *soldurius* has devoted himself, he would not refuse² to die. 4. Nor has any one been found ³so far ⁴who has refused to commit suicide. 5. ⁵Although they were driven back into the town, nevertheless they enjoyed the same terms of surrender.

CHAPTER XXIII.

112. 1. The town was taken ¹a few days after they arrived there. 2. Ambassadors were summoned from

those states which belonged to Hither Spain.² 3. Crassus could not easily separate his forces, whereas³ the enemy could roam about, and block the roads, and leave a ⁴sufficient garrison for the camp. 4. Since the number of the enemy was increasing day by day, he thought that he must not hesitate to engage in battle. 5. Learning⁵ that the whole council ⁶had the same feeling, he set the next day for the battle.

CHAPTER XXIV.

113. 1. Let us wait ¹to see what plan the enemy adopts. 2. I think it is safer to form a double line and put the auxiliaries in the centre of the line. 3. The enemy thought that, ²if the roads should be blockaded, they could win the victory without receiving³ any wound. 4. On account of the delay of the enemy, our soldiers were more eager to fight. 5. ⁴We must no longer delay going to the enemy's camp.

CHAPTERS XXV., XXVI.

114. 1. While some were supplying stones and weapons for the fighters, others were bringing sods for the mound. 2. The enemy fought¹ steadily and hurled weapons from the rampart ²with good effect. 3. They led the horsemen around by a longer route that they might not be seen by the enemy. 4. They arrived at the decuman gate and demolished the walls before³ the enemy could find out what was going on. 5. It is clear that out of fifty thousand men hardly a fourth part was left.

CHAPTERS XXVII.—XXIX.

115. 1. Summer is now almost gone and winter is at hand. 2. The Morini carried on war ¹in a very different

manner from Cæsar. 3. When Cæsar arrived at the forest to which they ²had betaken themselves, he began to fortify a camp. 4. Having made an attack upon our men, they were driven back into the woods. 5. Cæsar cut down the woods and piled up the timber for a rampart.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

CHAPTERS I.—VI.

116. 1. When Galba had been sent towards the Alps ¹for the purpose of opening a road over those very high mountains, ²he had permission, ³if he thought it necessary, to go into winter quarters in a valley which lay near the river. In this valley was a village.

2. The Gauls who lived there, despising⁴ Galba's legion, ⁵because two cohorts had been detached to procure supplies, and thinking⁴ that the rest of the legion could not withstand an attack, withdrew from the village by night, and took position on the mountain, whence they might charge down into the valley and easily overpower the whole legion. Galba, seeing⁶ the heights covered with armed men, and knowing⁶ that his fortifications were not completed, quickly called a council for the purpose of getting the opinions of his officers.

3. ⁷A majority decided to stay where they were and defend the camp. At a given signal the enemy began to hurl stones and javelins upon the rampart. Our men at first ⁸made a brave resistance, but on account of their

small number were unable to leave the fight to rest themselves.

4. At last ⁹matters came to such a pass, ¹⁰after the battle had raged for more than six hours, that Galba directed his men to try the last resource, make a sortie from all the gates, and leave the enemy no chance to collect their wits. Thus those who had entertained the hope of crushing Galba's legion were themselves surrounded and killed.

CHAPTERS VII.—XII.

117. 1. A new war arose in Gaul, ¹the cause of which was that the Veneti, who lived on the sea-coast, had detained two Roman ambassadors, thinking that through them they should recover their own hostages, whom Crassus held. They induced their neighbors to detain two other ambassadors, and to do nothing ²without the general consent.

2. ³Owing to the nature of their position, and to their knowledge of naval affairs, they trusted that the Romans, who neither had any supply of ships nor were acquainted with the places where the war ⁴would have to be carried on, would give up the hostages and depart from those regions.

3. Although ⁵Cæsar was aware of the difficulties of waging war in places where towns were situated on extreme points of land and afforded ⁶no access to an army except in ships, nevertheless, ⁷the wrong done by detaining hostages, and the conspiring of so many states, and especially ⁸the fear that other states might conspire against him urged him to this war. Accordingly he distributed his army among the states which had not yet

conspired with the Veneti, and immediately ordered ships to be built and supplies to be brought together.

CHAPTERS XIII.—XVII.

118. 1. The Gallic ships were of so great solidity¹ that ²they could not be injured by the beaks of our ships; and their height was so great that weapons could not easily be ³thrown to them with effect. Because of their height, too,⁴ the weapons sent by the enemy fell more heavily upon our men.

2. Nevertheless, by means of sharpened hooks attached to long poles, the ropes which fastened the yards to the masts were cut off, and the yards fell; and thus ⁵the sails became useless. Then our men ⁶would board the ship, and by their superior valor overpower the barbarians. The latter, since they could find no remedy for this ⁷mode of attack, hastened to flee, but a calm suddenly came on so that they could not stir⁸ from the spot.

3. Almost all the ships were taken by the Romans. Having lost their ships, the Veneti ⁹had no means of defending their towns, and so were compelled to surrender to Cæsar, who ¹⁰punished them ¹¹with the utmost severity.

4. While these things were going on, Viridovix, who was at the head of all the states that had revolted, ¹²collected a large army of desperate men from all parts of Gaul, and offered battle to Quintus Titurius Sabinus, Cæsar's lieutenant; but he kept himself in camp, ¹³because the commander-in-chief was absent.

CHAPTERS XVIII.—XXII.

119. 1. ¹By means of a suitable person, who went over to the enemy's camp as a deserter, Sabinus confirmed the impression of his cowardice, and ²gave the enemy to understand that he was ³going to withdraw his army secretly from camp, and escape if he could.

2. When they heard that, they all exclaimed that ⁴they must proceed to Sabinus's camp, and thither they hastened with such speed that they got there quite out of breath; and ⁵owing to their fatigue, ⁶as well as to the valor of our soldiers and their practice in former battles, they were unable to bear even our first charge.

3. When they had ⁷turned in flight, our men followed them up and slew a large number. A new war now arose in Aquitania, — which, as has been said, is a third part of Gaul — whither Crassus had been sent to lead an army against the Sontiates.

4. A long and fierce battle was fought, because⁸ the Sontiates relied upon former victories and thought that the safety of Aquitania lay in their valor, while⁹ the Romans desired to show what they could accomplish without their general. Crassus, having slain a large number, attacked their town, and many surrendered. While they were delivering their arms, Adiatunnus made a sortie from another part of the town, but was driven back.

CHAPTERS XXIII.—XXIX.

120. 1. The Aquitanians, thinking that they could easily drive the Romans from their boundaries, if all the states should conspire and gather troops, send ambas-

sadors in all directions. Re-inforcements are summoned even from Hither Spain. Leaders are selected from the old¹ troops of Quintus Sertorius, who understood the Roman way² of carrying on war, and the number of the enemy increased day by day.

2. When these facts were reported to Crassus, he determined to make an attack upon the enemy's camp the next day. At daybreak the soldiers began, some to fill the trenches and others to hurl weapons upon the rampart. The enemy fought steadily and fearlessly.³

3. At length some horsemen, ⁴who had made a circuit of the camp, reported to Crassus that there was an easy way of access to the camp ⁵in the rear. A few cohorts were quickly led around the camp by a long route, so that they might not be seen by the enemy, and having broken down the wall, they halted right⁶ in the enemy's camp before these knew ⁷what the matter was. Thus, surrounded on all sides, the enemy gave up all hope and sought safety in flight.

4. At about the same time Cæsar led his army among the Morini and Menapii, who withdrew into the forests and swamps, whence they made attacks upon our forces. Cæsar determined to cut down the forests, but on account of the storms which ensued, he was ⁸obliged to stop work and put his army into winter quarters.

BOOK IV.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

121. 1. There are one hundred cantons, from each¹ of which a thousand armed men are led out to war every year. 2. The latter² stay at home and subsist on milk and flesh, while³ the former² are under⁴ arms. 3. Since the boys are not trained to any duty, they do nothing at all against their will. 4. On account of their daily exercise they become⁵ men of extraordinary⁶ power. 5. The hides with which they are clothed are so scant⁷ that a great part of the body is exposed.

CHAPTERS II., III.

122. 1. The Germans allow traders to come among them, in order that they may sell what they take¹ in war. 2. The Gauls take particular delight in their horses, but the Germans use small and ill-shaped ones.² 3. And³ they think that nothing³ is more disgraceful than to use housings. 4. However few they are, they dare to attack any number whatever of effeminate⁴ Gauls. 5. Although⁵ the Ubii are ⁶of the same race, nevertheless they are more refined than the other Germans.

CHAPTER IV.

123. 1. The Menapii, alarmed at the approach of the Usipetes and Tencteri, stationed garrisons on this side of the Rhine. 2. Having tried ¹every resource, they pretended to return to their own abodes. 3. They were unable to cross the Rhine on account of the lack of vessels. 4. ²Before crossing the river, they seized all the vessels of the Menapii. 5. They crossed the Rhine ³before the Menapii, who were on this side of the river, were informed.

CHAPTERS V., VI.

124. 1. ¹No confidence should be placed in the Gauls, because of their fickleness.² 2. Travellers are compelled even against their will to disclose what they have heard about everything. 3. What regions have you come from, and what have you learned there? 4. They often have³ to repent on the spot of schemes which they enter into. 5. The things that I suspected would happen have happened.

CHAPTERS VII., VIII.

125. 1. We neither refuse to contend if we are provoked, nor are ¹we the first to make war upon others. 2. We resist ²anybody that makes war on us, ³and ask for no quarter. 3. ⁴Let not the Romans allow us to be driven ⁵from the lands that we possess. 4. We yield to the immortal gods alone, to whom not even the Suevi can⁶ be equal. 5. I could have no friendship⁷ with you, if you should remain in Gaul.

CHAPTERS IX., X.

126. 1. The ambassadors, having reported these things to their people, returned to Cæsar ¹the next day but one. 2. When they asked Cæsar not to move his camp nearer, he thought it was for the purpose² of causing delay. 3. I know that Cæsar will move his camp nearer, if he wishes. 4. Barbarous nations inhabit the large islands made by the Rhine where it approaches the ocean. 5. ³There are some of these nations that subsist on fish and birds' eggs.

CHAPTER XI.

127. 1. We earnestly entreat you ¹not to advance further. 2. We beg you to send forward some horsemen to keep your men from fighting. 3. If the Ubii will ²give us security on oath, we will ³accept the terms that you propose. 4. Here⁴ they assembled on the next day in great numbers to learn about Cæsar's demands. 5. Tell⁵ the prefects not to irritate the enemy.

CHAPTER XII.

128. 1. Although the number of our cavalry was more than five thousand,¹ the enemy made an attack upon them. 2. Our men, fearing nothing ²because the enemy had not more than five hundred, were quickly thrown into disorder. 3. As soon as they had dismounted, they stabbed our horses underneath. 4. They did not ³stop fighting until they had killed⁴ sixty-five of our men. 5. Piso, ⁵having rescued his brother from danger, was himself surrounded and slain.

CHAPTER XIII.

129. 1. It was the ¹height of folly to wait till the enemy had formed their plans. 2. Men² who have treacherously sued for peace and then made war ³without provocation, ought not to be listened to. 3. The next day in the morning they came to Cæsar to clear themselves ⁴for having deceived him. 4. It is the ¹height of folly to let go by a single⁵ day suitable for battle. 5. I am glad that Cæsar retained those elders who had come to sue for peace.

CHAPTER XIV.

130. 1. ¹Is it better to hold a council or to take up arms? 2. He will arrive at the camp before we can tell what is going on. 3. The soldiers burst into the camp before we could tell what was going on. 4. Since they went out from home with ²everything they had, there was a multitude of women and children in the camp. 5. Cæsar sent the cavalry to pursue the women and children.

CHAPTER XV.

131. 1. They threw¹ away their arms, abandoned¹ their standards, and rushed¹ out of camp. 2. When they had come to the confluence of the Meuse and the Rhine, they ²gave up hope of further flight. 3. Overcome with fear they cast themselves into the river and perished. 4. We were all safe to a man, only a very few being wounded. 5. They wished to remain with Cæsar, ²because they feared the vengeance⁴ of the Gauls.

CHAPTER XVI.

132. 1. For many reasons Cæsar determined that the war must be finished. 2. The Germans are easily induced to cross the Rhine and come into Gaul. 3. When you find out that we ¹have both the ability and the courage to cross the Rhine, you will fear for your own possessions. 4. ²Those who had crossed the river, as I have mentioned above, were not in the battle. 5. We earnestly beg you to send us aid, unless you are prevented by public duties ³from doing so.

CHAPTER XVII.

133. 1. To cross the Rhine in boats is neither safe nor ¹consistent with the dignity of the Roman people. 2. Therefore a bridge must be built, or else² the army must not be taken over. 3. The logs, sharpened a little at the lower end, were driven in, not vertically, but sloping. 4. The³ greater the violence of the water,⁴ the⁵ more tightly are these logs held together. 5. If the barbarians send down trees or boats to knock down the bridge, these things cannot harm it.

CHAPTER XIX.

134. 1. After the Suevi had learned that Cæsar was building a bridge, they held a council. 2. Remove from your towns and put your wives and children in the woods. 3. Let all who can bear arms assemble in one place, in about the centre¹ of the country of the Suevi. 4. After² Cæsar had punished the Sugambri, and relieved the Ubii, he withdrew into Gaul. 5. He spent seventeen days in all on the other side of the Rhine.

CHAPTER XX.

135. 1. In almost all the Gallic wars, the Britons have furnished auxiliaries to our enemies. 2. It will be ¹of great advantage if we only ascertain² what nations inhabit Britain. 3. If we cannot find out how great the island is, still it will be of advantage ³to examine the character of the people. 4. He thought that, ⁴if he should summon to himself the traders from all quarters, he might find out what harbors there were suitable for war-ships.

CHAPTER XXI.

136. 1. Before¹ ordering² the fleet to assemble, he directed³ Gaius Volusenus to explore the coast. 2. Before¹ sending the ambassadors home again,⁴ he ⁵made them liberal promises. 3. Commius, whose influence among the Atrebatas he regarded as⁶ of great value, was established as⁶ king there. 4. Visit what states you can, and tell them I am coming⁷ soon. 5. I will examine all the places, ⁸as far as the opportunity is offered me, ⁹seeing that I dare not ¹⁰go ashore.

CHAPTER XXII.

137. 1. The Morini, who had made war on the Roman people, excused themselves ¹on the ground that they were barbarians. 2. We come to promise ²to do whatever you order. 3. About forty transports will be enough for³ conveying one legion over. 4. ⁴To these are to be added eighteen transports, which are detained by the wind ⁵from coming to the harbor. 5. ⁶What galleys we have besides, we shall leave on the coast of Gaul.

CHAPTER XXIII.

138. 1. ¹Having gone on board at about the third watch, they waited at anchor till² the weather should be suitable for sailing. 2. It is by no means a suitable place for disembarking, where weapons can be thrown from the cliffs³ to the shore. 3. Both military science and especially seamanship⁴ demand that all commands be executed promptly. 4. Weighing⁵ anchor at a given signal, they advanced about five miles from that place.

CHAPTER XXIV.

139. 1. The barbarians generally employed cavalry and charioteers in battles. 2. The Romans could not station their ships except¹ in deep water.² 3. Neither could they jump out of the ships, keep their footing amid³ the waves, and fight with the enemy all at once. 4. The enemy, ⁴on the other hand, with all their limbs free, could hurl weapons from dry ground.² 5. Wholly unacquainted with this sort of fighting, our men were much terrified.

CHAPTER XXV.

140. 1. The galleys were removed a little from the transports and put in motion with oars. 2. The enemy were dislodged by slings, arrows, and¹ heavy missiles hurled from the galleys. 3. ²If you do not wish to be frightened by the heavy missiles, ³fall back just a little. 4. He at least who carried the eagle did his duty to the state ⁴and also to his commander. 5. If you do not jump down out of your ships, you will betray the eagle to the enemy.

CHAPTER XXVI.

141. 1. We could not follow our own standards, but we flocked to ¹any that we came across. 2. The enemy ²would surround some as they came out of the ships ³in scattered groups. 3. ⁴When Cæsar observed this, he sent up some skiffs and spy-boats filled with soldiers, as a relief to those in distress. 4. Our men put the enemy to flight, ⁵but did not follow them up, because they had no cavalry.

CHAPTERS XXVII., XXVIII.

142. 1. The barbarians arrested Commius ¹as soon as he had left² his ship, and put him in chains, although³ he had come to them in the character⁴ of an envoy. 2. If you lay all the blame upon the multitude, ⁵you cannot be pardoned. 3. Although you have made war without reason, still I will pardon your imprudence. 4. A part of the hostages were given on the spot, and a part ⁶had to be summoned from a distance. 5. Some of the vessels were driven back to the same place ⁷they had started from, and some cast anchor.

CHAPTERS XXIX., XXX.

143. 1. It happened that Cæsar ¹did not know that the full moon causes very high tides in the ocean. 2. He ²had the galleys drawn up on shore, and the transports anchored.³ 3. It is evident that the ships are useless for sailing when their rigging is lost. 4. When these ships are lost, we have no others ⁴in which we can be carried back to Gaul. 5. Since the Romans ⁵lack horsemen,

ships, and grain, the best thing to do is to keep them from supplies and ⁶prevent their return.

CHAPTERS XXXI., XXXII.

144. 1. ¹From the fact that many of the ships were seriously disabled, he suspected ²that he should have to use the timber of these for repairing the others. 2. We see a larger cloud of dust ³than usual in that direction⁴ in which the legion marched. 3. When the cohorts, which were on guard before the gates of the camp, had set out ⁵in that direction, the other cohorts immediately followed them. 4. While⁶ our men were engaged in reaping, the enemy, who were skulking in the woods, suddenly attacked them.

CHAPTERS XXXIII., XXXIV.

145. 1. At first they ride around everywhere,¹ and then² work their way in among the horsemen, where they leap down from the chariots, and the drivers withdraw from the battle. 2. They can, even on a steep downward slope, rein in their horses when at full gallop. 3. When our men had recovered from their fear, they thought it was time ³to provoke a battle. 4. For several days in succession the enemy were prevented by a storm from offering⁴ battle. 5. There is a great opportunity to free our country forever, if we drive the Romans out of the island.

CHAPTERS XXXV., XXXVI.

146. 1. Although¹ the enemy can escape danger by their rapidity, nevertheless we shall give² battle. 2. The thirty horsemen (of whom mention has been made before)

pursued the enemy, and killed several of them. 3. The voyage ought not to be exposed to the ³equinoctial storm. 4. Although¹ they set sail at midnight, they nevertheless reached port ⁴in safety.

CHAPTERS XXXVII., XXXVIII.

147. 1. If you ¹do not wish to be killed, lay down your arms. 2. About six thousand men assembled ²for the defence of the three hundred whom the Morini had surrounded. 3. After our cavalry came in sight, the enemy threw down their arms and fled. 4. We have no place ³to retreat to. 5. The year before the Morini had used the swamps as a place of refuge.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

CHAPTERS I.—VI.

148. 1. The Suevi are by far the most warlike of all the German tribes. From boyhood¹ they are trained in the practice of arms and in hunting. ²For the most part they live on milk and flesh, but not much on grain. Although the climate³ is very cold, they bathe⁴ in the streams.

2. They do not import horses from Gaul at a high price, but use those which are ⁵raised at home. These horses are ⁶trained to stand still in battle, while the horsemen are fighting on foot.

3. The Ubii, who were near the Suevi, and who were a little more civilized than the rest of the Germans because Gallic traders visited them, were tributaries of the Suevi; and in the same condition were the Usipetes and Tencteri, who, however, were finally driven out of their lands, and emigrated into regions which the Menapii inhabited.

4. These latter were unable to resist them, or keep them ⁷from crossing the Rhine. Thus a tribe of Germans came into Gaul, and the Gauls, who were always eager for novelty,⁸ invited them to leave⁹ the Rhine, and roam about in those parts of Gaul not far from the sea where the Rhine empties. This was what Cæsar suspected would happen, and he determined to drive the Germans out of Gaul.

CHAPTERS VII.—XIII.

149. 1. The Germans said that they had come ¹on the invitation of the Gauls, having been driven out of their own home, but that they would be friendly to Cæsar ²if he would allow them to retain the lands ²which they had taken in war; nevertheless, ²if the Roman people should provoke them, and make war upon them, they would resist ³and ask for no quarter.

2. Cæsar replied ⁴that there were no vacant lands in Gaul which so great a multitude could settle in, but that he would order the Ubii to allow them to settle in their territories. Cæsar ⁵kept drawing nearer to the camp of the Germans, and they ⁵kept sending ambassadors to him, for the purpose, as he thought, of causing delay until⁶ their cavalry, which was away, should return.

3. However, before these did return, about eight hun-

dred horsemen, who were present, made an attack upon Cæsar's horsemen, more than five thousand in number, and threw them into disorder. ⁷As soon as they rallied, the Germans, ⁸as usual with them, dismounted, and stabbing our horses underneath and throwing down very many of our men, put the rest to flight.

4. After this battle was fought, Cæsar, thinking it to be ⁹the height of folly to accept any terms from men¹⁰ who through treachery and deceit, after suing for peace, had made war ¹¹without provocation, and realizing¹² how much prestige the enemy had gained among his men by that one victory, determined to give battle on the next day.

CHAPTERS XIV.—XVIII.

150. 1. The Germans, greatly alarmed at Cæsar's sudden arrival before their camp, were perplexed as to whether¹ they should take up arms and defend themselves or¹ flee to the river, but our soldiers burst into their camp ²with such celerity that they ³had no chance to deliberate.

2. A few of them ⁴made a brief resistance, but when they ⁵heard the shouts of our men, and saw their own men falling in all directions, they ⁶abandoned everything, rushed out of the camp, and fled towards the Rhine. There a large number of them ⁷were slain, and many perished in the river, ⁸not being able to get across.

3. Having finished this war, Cæsar determined that he must cross the Rhine before⁹ the Usipetes and Tenc-teri should unite with the Sugambri. ¹⁰Another reason for crossing was that he wished the Germans to under-

stand that the Roman army ⁹had both the ability and the courage to cross that river.

4. Moreover, the Ubii were asking him for aid, because they were seriously annoyed by the Suevi, and ¹⁰offering to furnish boats ¹¹for the transportation of the army. Cæsar thought it ¹²inconsistent with the dignity of the Roman people to cross the river in boats, and so he determined to build a bridge; ¹³and this bridge was completed within ten days after¹⁴ he had decided upon the plan.

CHAPTERS XIX.—XXIII.

151. 1. Cæsar learned from the Ubii that the Suevi intended to await his arrival in a place which they had selected ¹in about the centre of those regions which they held, but, having accomplished everything for the sake of which he had crossed the Rhine, he did not pursue them, but withdrew into Gaul and broke up the bridge.

2. Although² Cæsar knew nothing about Britain except³ that auxiliaries were furnished to his enemies from that island, still he decided to proceed there⁴ in order to examine into the character of the people, and to reconnoitre the harbors and approaches. But since he could learn from traders neither what the size of the island was, nor what the habits of the people were, nor what harbors there were, ⁵before making the attempt ⁶in person, he directed Gaius Volusenus ⁷to make a thorough investigation.

3. Meanwhile he ordered transports and galleys to be procured from all quarters; and while⁸ these were procuring, he remained among the Morini. When about eighty transports had been collected, — enough⁹ for con-

veying two legions over, — he ordered the soldiers to go on board, and immediately set sail.

4. He reached Britain in about ten hours, and there saw the forces of the enemy marshalled under arms on the cliffs, which in that place are very ¹⁰near the shore. ¹¹Not wishing ¹²to land there, he proceeded seven miles further, and stationed the fleet off an open and level beach.

CHAPTERS XXIV.—XXX.

152. 1. The difficulty of landing was very great, because the enemy were on the beach, and because ¹they would have to fight hindered² by the weight of their armor and by the motion of the waves. When Cæsar observed that his men did not fight with their usual³ alacrity, he ordered the galleys to be drawn up near the exposed flank of the enemy, and weapons to be hurled from them against the enemy.

2. This manœuvre⁴ was of great use to our men, for the shape of the vessels and the nature of our artillery⁵ so startled the barbarians that they halted and fell back a little. Our men, ⁶one from one ship and another from another, flocked to whatever standards they first fell in with, and were in great confusion because they could neither keep their lines, nor get a firm footing.

3. The enemy kept attacking them vigorously⁷; but as soon as they had all reached⁸ dry ground, they charged upon the enemy and put them to flight; ⁹but they could not follow them far¹⁰ because they had no cavalry.

4. The ships which conveyed the cavalry, ¹¹just as they were approaching Britain, and were visible¹² from the camp, were driven back by a sudden storm, some to

the place ¹they had started from, and some to the lower part of the island. The rest of the ships, both galleys and transports, in which the army had been brought over, were disabled by the storm and by the high tides. The barbarians, seeing the Romans in such difficulties, tried to keep them from supplies in order to prevent their return.

CHAPTERS XXXI.—XXXVIII.

153. 1. Cæsar suspected, from the fact that the enemy had stopped giving hostages, that they were forming ¹some new plan, and would try to intercept his return to the continent. Accordingly, since he had twelve ships which were entirely disabled, he repaired the others with the timber and bronze of these; but before he could set sail, ²while his men were engaged in foraging ³with no suspicion of an attack, suddenly he saw from the camp a cloud of dust in that place where the men of the seventh legion had gone for the purpose of reaping the grain.

2. Suspecting that the enemy were assembling to make an attack upon the legion, he left a few cohorts to guard the camp, and set out with all the rest of his army to relieve that legion.

3. He soon found that a few had been already killed, and that the rest were much alarmed by the strange mode of fighting of the charioteers; but as soon as he arrived, the enemy halted, and his own troops recovered from their alarm. After a short time he led the legions back into camp, where for several days in succession he was detained by storms.

4. When the weather was suitable, he drew up his forces in line of battle before the camp, and the enemy, having collected a great multitude of infantry and cavalry, came against him, but were speedily put to flight. After a few days he set sail, and all the ships reached the continent in safety.

NOTES.

In the Exercises a superior figure (e.g., Gauls⁴) put after a word applies to that word alone; put before a word, applies to two or more immediately following. Literal translations and idioms are printed in *Italics*. Cf. = compare; w. = with; other abbreviations will be readily understood.

BOOK I.

1. CHAP. I. 1. The expletive "there" is not expressed in Latin. 2. *In accordance with*. 3. Pred. nom. 4. Pred. acc. 5. *Among themselves*. 6. *Least often*. 7. *Weaken the mind*. 8. Note that **cum** is enclitic. 9. **Quis**, the interrog. 10. Abl. of specification. 11. Abl. of separation. 12. *Germans* (acc.) *to wage*; indirect discourse, "that" not expressed in Latin. 13. *Takes beginning from*. 14. **Mare**.

2. CHAP. II. 1. **Nōn** with the interrog. **-ne** (**nōnne**) introduces a question that expects an affirmative answer. 2. Abl. absolute. 3. To persuade one to make = *to persuade to one that he may [might] make*. 4. *Are you able?* A question that expects a negative answer is introduced by **num**. 5. Cf. **praestō** with **praecōdō** in chap. 1. 6. Abl. w. **potior**. 7. Not expressed. 8. *This to you*. 9. *By this*; abl. of degree. 10. *From one part*; notice the order. 11. Omit "that of." 12. *From the third part*. 13. *Things*. 14. A result clause; ut w. imp. subj. 15. Cf. **bellum inferre alicuī** with **bellum gerere cum aliquō**. 16. *Warring*. 17. *Ourselves to have*; ind. discourse.

3. CHAP. III. 1. Use ut w. subj. 2. *Things*. 3. Abl. of time. 4. **Triennium**. 5. Cf. **ad eas res cōficiendās**. 6. See 2, n. 3. 7. Indicate the question by the enclitic **-ne** added to the emphatic word, and put that word at or near the beginning. 8. Omit. 9. Subj. after **quīn**; pres. following primary tense. 10. Perf. subj. following primary tense. 11. Imp. subj. following secondary tense. 12. *Me to be about to hold*; acc. w. fut. inf. 13. What case follows **potior** here? what in chap. 2? 14. *You to be able*.

4. CHAP. IV. 1. *From*. 2. *It is necessary punishment to follow you condemned*. 3. *It is necessary you to be burned*. 4. *Of the pleading of the cause*. 5. See 2, n. 4. 6. *Lest we should be burned*, negative purpose; cf. *nē dīceret*. 7. Pres. subj., hortatory. 8. Sing. 9. Abl. of agent, w. *ā* (ab). 10. Ind. discourse. 11. *Resolved [on] death to himself*.

5. CHAP. V. 1. *Are you prepared?* The part. is used adjectively like *divīsa est*, chap. 1, line 1. 2. *Thing*. 3. See 1, n. 8. 4. Use the verb corresponding to the noun *reditiō*. 5. Cf. *ad eam rem parātōs*. 6. A purpose clause; *ut* w. imp. subj. following secondary tense. 7. *Use*; followed by what case? 8. Questions introduced by an interrog. pron. or adv. do not, of course, require *-ne*. 9. See 2, n. 3.

6. CHAP. VI. 1. *Single*. 2. *Tam*. 3. A result clause; *ut* w. pres. subj. following primary tense. 4. Use the positive of *expeditiūs*. 5. What two constructions follow the comp. degree? 6. The interrog. adj., not pron. 7. When two things are spoken of, use *alter*. 8. *To be of good mind*; abl. of quality. 9. *Permit*. 10. *Me to be about to compel*. 11. *That you permit*. 12. *Came together to*.

7. CHAP. VII. 1. *Made more certain*. 2. See 1, n. 9. 3. *Made the Helv. more certain*. 4. *It is in mind to me*. 5. Cf. n. 4. 6. *Is it permitted to us?* 7. Use the poss. adj. 8. *Who should say*; a rel. clause of purpose. 9. Cf. n. 6, and remember that "might" is in ind. discourse. 10. *Nōnne*. 11. A conditional sentence. A. 306; G. 597; H. 508. 12. Cf. n. 6. 13. See 4, n. 7. 14. Abl. of time.

8. CHAP. VIII. 1. Cf. *sēcum*. 2. Gen. of quality (measure). 3. *Into height*. 4. Acc. of extent. 5. Cf. *sē invitō*. 6. Use the same construction as in the preceding sentence. 7. *Denied the day to have come*. 8. Cf. n. 7. 9. *Shall have used*. A conditional sentence. A. 307; G. 597; H. 508. 10. *Cast down from*. 11. *Cūr*.

9. 1. Cf. *Sequanis invitīs*. 2. *Cum* causal w. subj. 3. Omit. 4. Cf. n. 1. 5. Marry [a woman] = *lead into marriage*. 6. Use past tenses; the text has pres. 7. *Give hostages among themselves*. 8. Hortatory subj.; the negative is *nē*. 9. Cf. n. 7, and notice the change of person.

10. CHAP. X. 1. Cf. 7, n. 4. 2. Omit. 3. *That it have*; a substantive clause of result. 4. A conditional sentence. A. 307, 2, b; G. 598; H. 509. 5. *Put in command of* = *praefficiō*, w. dat. 6. After

an expression has been commented on two or three times, it may not be referred to again in the notes. 7. Cf. n. 5. 8. *By means of battle.* 9. *Came through to.* 10. Acc. of limit.

11. CHAP. XI. 1. Express this purpose clause as in the text. 2. Put "ought" in the perf. indic. and "to have been stormed" in the pres. inf. This difference of idiom arises from the fact that "ought" is a defective verb. 3. **Cum** causal. 4. *Nothing of left.* 5. *It must not be waited by us* (dat.). 6. The vocative seldom stands at the beginning of a sentence. 7. Cf. **dum** . . . **pervenirent**.

12. CHAP. XII. 1. *Into which part [of two]?* 2. Judge. 3. Indirect question. 4. Remember that Latin has no perf. act. participle (except in deponent verbs). Use perf. pass. part. in abl. abs. 5. **Nōn solum . . . sed etiam**. 6. *Which district killed the consul, that, etc.* 7. *First* (adj.) *went*. 8. **Pūblicus**. 9. *In which*.

13. CHAP. XIII. 1. Cf. **pontem faciendum cūrat**. Observe the gerundive in agreement with the object of **cūrat**. 2. *In order that*. 3. Observe that the time expressed here is time *within which*. 4. In deciding the tense of the inf., consider whether the time is the same with that of the main verb, or earlier, or later. 5. Use the fut. See the references in 8, n. 9. 6. *These*. 7. *Those*. 8. *Shall have wished*. 9. Use part. 10. A prohibition; **nē** w. perf. subj. 11. **Nēve**. 12. **Noster**.

14. CHAP. XIV. 1. The . . . the = *by which . . . by that*. 2. Use the sing. 3. Feel indignant = *bear heavily*. 4. A condition contrary to fact, [unreal] pres. time; use imp. subj. 5. Cf. **sibi cōnsciūs**. 6. A dubitative or deliberative question; use pres. subj. 7. *Why we should be afraid*; ind. question. 8. *That [anything] had been done by me*. 9. For the tense follow the rule for sequence. 10. *Boasted many [things]*. 11. Use the perf. 12. Sing. 13. Cf. **secundiorēs rēs**. 14. When is **quō** used in a clause of purpose? 15. Add **rērum**, as in the text. 16. **Cum** concessive. 17. *About to*.

15. CHAP. XV. 1. *Into what parts*. Cf. 12, 1, where two directions only are thought of. 2. Omit. 3. *Who may follow up*; rel. clause of purpose. 4. **Agmen** or **aciēs**? 5. Cf. **pauci dē nostris**. 6. *By means of*. 7. *Stand more boldly*. 8. *Newest line*. 9. The text uses distributives. Why would cardinals be better in this sentence?

16. CHAP. XVI. Put the emphatic word between **nē** and **quidem**. 2. Abl. of place or means. 3. **Oportet**. 4. *From*. 5. **Quā-**

lis. 6. Abl. abs. 7. The clause with *quod* should have the subjunctive because the reason is that of the accusers. 8. Cf. n. 7.

17. CHAP. XVII. 1. Cf. *plūs possint*. 2. *Divitiacus* himself. 3. A rel. clause of characteristic. 4. *Lest he should disclose*. 5. Cf. 11, n. 2. Put "ought" in the subj., because dependent upon a subj. 6. *Are about to*; pres. subj., periphrastic form. 7. *Being compelled of necessity*. 8. *What [things] are done*. 9. *Shall be able*.

18. CHAP. XVIII. 1. See 13, n. 10. A prohibition may also be expressed by *nōli* w. inf. 2. Cf. *plūribus praesentibus*. 3. Use superlatives. 4. Omit. 5. Cf. *illo licente*. 6. Cf. *suō nōmine*. 7. *Come into the highest hope*. 8. Cf. *rēgnī obtinendī*.

19. CHAP. XIX. 1. Cf. 13, n. 1. 2. Cf. *inscientibus ipsīs*. 3. *Enough of cause*. 4. *Lest I offend*. 5. *Of all things*. 6. *Which*. 7. *That he would declare*. 8. Ind. question.

20. CHAP. XX. 1. Cf. *nē . . . statueret*. 2. *Nēmō*. 3. *Takes more of pain*. 4. Omit. 5. *Am least able*. 6. *Fraternal love*. 7. *Estimation of the people*. 8. Fut. condition, more vivid form. See the references on 8, n. 9. 9. Fut. condition, less vivid form. See the references on 10, n. 4. 10. *That he make an end of weeping*. 11. *Make an end of entreating*. 12. *All suspicions*.

21. CHAPS. XXI, XXII. 1. *Quālis*. 2. *Have found out*. 3. *What of your design there is*. 4. *By which*. 5. Omit. 6. *Of*. 7. *Cum* w. imp. subj. 8. *Highest mountain*. 9. Cf. 18, n. 1. 10. *Shall have seen*.

22. CHAPS. XXIII, XXIV. 1. There are two ways of expressing "must" in chap. 23; find them. 2. *Thoroughly frightened*. 3. *More by this*. 4. *Into*. 5. *In the middle hill*. 6. *On the highest ridge*. 7. *Up to the middle hill*; motion towards is implied.

23. CHAP. XXV. 1. Abl. abs. 2. *For a hindrance*; dat. of purpose. 3. *Quod*.

24. CHAP. XXVI. 1. Use the impersonal construction, as in the text. 2. *The ones . . . the others*. 3. Use *num quis*. 4. *Much night*. 5. *Advancing*. 6. Cf. *ūnus 5 filiis*. What abl. form distinguishes "daughters" from "sons"? 7. Use prep. and noun. 8. *Nēve*. 9. *Other thing*. 10. *The same place in which*.

25. CHAP. XXVII. 1. Dat. of reference. 2. *When they had met*. 3. *Weeping*. 4. *Nunc*. 5. This part had better be rendered by a *cum*-clause. 6. This condition may well be expressed by the abl. abs. 7. *At first night*.

26. CHAP. XXVIII. 1. *To me*; dat. of reference. 2. Notice the omission of connectives. 3. *Whence they had started*. 4. *By which we may endure hunger*. 5. The constructions with *iubeō* and *imperō* are both found in this chap. 6. *Make*. 7. *Is unwilling*. 8. *I will allow the Boii requesting*.

27. CHAP. XXX. 1. Dat. 2. *Sought punishments from*. 3. **Tametal** w. indic. 4. Supine. 5. *That it may be permitted to themselves*. 6. **Nō quis** w. pres. subj. 7. *To whom it shall have been ordered*. 8. **Ex** *istū*.

28. CHAP. XXXI. 1. *Is it permitted to us?* 2. Cf. n. 1. 3. *Thing obtained*. 4. *Those [things] which*. 5. *Come into torture*. 6. *Of*. 7. **Factum est ut**. 8. *Receive*; pres. subj. 9. Cf. **quō minus . . . essent**. 10. A rel. clause of characteristic after *unus*. 11. Not inf. 12. *Of each noblest [man]*.

29. CHAP. XXXII. 1. Adj. for adv. 2. *Thing*. 3. *Reply nothing*. 4. *Any voice at all*. 5. Cf. 16, n. 1. 6. Omit. 7. *Why should the subj. be used?* 8. Put in the pass. form.

30. CHAP. XXXIII. 1. After "promise" the fut. inf. (w. subject acc.) is generally used. 2. *For a care to me*. 3. *That he might put*. 4. *The Æduans to be*. 5. Cf. **sibi . . . temperātūrōs . . . quīn . . . exirent**. 6. *To which things it must be met*. 7. Negative result is expressed by **ut nōn** w. subj.

31. CHAP. XXXIV. 1. *It pleases me*. 2. *Middle of both*. 3. *If there were any need to me from you*. Condition contrary to fact, [unreal] pres. time. 4. *If you wish me [in respect to] anything*. 5. *What of business is there to you?* 6. *It seems strange to me*. 7. Omit "part of."

32. CHAP. XXXV. 1. *Affected by my so great kindness*. 2. Cf. **hanc . . . gratiam referret**. 3. *A common thing*. 4. *These [things] are*. 5. Use the poss. dat. 6. Cf. **Quod posset**. 7. **Quoniam** w. indic. 8. *Of our friends*; objective gen.

33. CHAP. XXXVI. 1. Cf. the first quoted clause in the chap. 2. *I am accustomed*; use the perf. 3. *According to what manner*. 4. Ind. question. 5. *Who make*; rel. clause of reason. 6. *Remain in*. 7. *Without*.

34. CHAPS. XXXVII, XXXVIII. 1. Supine. 2. Abl. abs. 3. *It must be hastened by us* (dat.). 4. *Join themselves*. 5. *It cannot be resisted*. 6. A *cum*-clause, or abl. abs. 7. Cf. n. 3. 8. *For use*.

85. CHAP. XXXIX. 1. *Had frequently come together.* 2. **Tālis.** 3. *Another assigned another reason of departing.* 4. *That I may avoid.* 5. Use interrog. num. 6. *Who from them.* 7. **Videbantur.** 8. *What does the adj. agree with?* 9. Omit. 10. *Standards to be carried.* 11. "That not" after verbs of fearing = *ut.*

86. CHAP. XL. 1. Impersonal use. 2. *It is persuaded to me ; cf. sibi persuādēri.* 3. Acc. w. inf. because it is a fact, not a purpose. 4. *A servile tumult.* The antecedent of "who" is the noun implied in the adj. 5. *How much of good.* 6. Cf. 35, n. 1. 7. *Equal.* 8. **Nōn solum . . . sed etiam.** 9. *Make power of himself.* 10. *For which method . . . by that ; observe carefully the Latin order.* 11. *Who ;* rel. clause of reason. 12. *Nothing moved because you say.* 13. *Carry the standards.*

87. CHAP. XLI. 1. *We, the chief [ones], shall return.* 2. *Made . . . judgment.* 3. Superlative. 4. *Remaining legions.* 5. *Was ours.* 6. *To you.*

88. CHAP. XLII. 1. Cf. **id . . . licēre.** 2. *You denied it to me requesting.* 3. Cf. **nō quem . . . addūceret.** 4. *Reason.* 5. Omit. 6. *Dat.*

89. CHAP. XLIII. 1. *Large enough.* 2. Cf. **dēnōs.** 3. *From horses.* 4. Omit. 5. *Cause of demanding.* 6. *That thing.* 7. Cf. **ipsis cum Aeduis intercōderent.** 8. Potential subj. 9. Cf. **populī . . . cōnsuetūdinem ut.** 10. See 38, n. 6. 11. *Which.*

40. CHAP. XLIV. 1. Cf. **rogātum . . . ā Gallis.** 2. *To contend a second time.* 3. *With this hope that.* 4. Cf. **sui muniendī . . . causā.** 5. *Because you interfere.* 6. **Ut nōn.**

41. CHAPS. XLV, XLVI. 1. *That his allies be deserted.* 2. *Was of.* 3. *Each most ancient time.* 4. *Use.* 5. Cf. **dum geruntur.** 6. Cf. **pulsis hostibus.** 7. **Possit.** 8. **Posteaquam.**

42. CHAP. XLVII. 1. Cf. **biduō.** 2. *Some one from.* 3. *But that they hurl.* 4. Cf. **Conloquendī causa.** 5. *More by this.* 6. *Used . . . much (adj.).* 7. **Lingua Latina.** 8. *What . . . for = quid.* 9. Cf. **an speculandī causā ?**

43. CHAPS. XLVIII, XLIX. 1. *Power will not be wanting to you.* 2. Cf. **singulī singulōs.** 3. *In which place.* 4. *Thither.*

44. CHAPS. L, LI. 1. See 16, n. 1. 2. *This is the cause why . . . because.* 3. Cf. **Utrum . . . necne,** where the question is indirect. Use **annōn** for "or not" in a direct question. 4. *Were about to conquer.* 5. A deliberative question.

45. CHAPS. LII, LIII. 1. Cf. chap. 52, line 1. 2. Follow the order of the text. 3. *From*. 4. *Laboring*. 5. Abl. of means, not place. 6. *Altera*. 7. *Brought great pleasure to Cæsar*. 8. Cf. 44, n. 5. Use *ne . . . an*.

46. CHAPS. I—V. 1. See 1, n. 7. 2. Use a form of *is*. 3. *From which things*; abl. of cause. 4. Use two abl. abs. clauses, or clauses with *cum*. 5. *Things*. 6. See 3, n. 5. 7. *Atque*. 8. Part. agreeing with the two subjects. See A. 187, b; G. 282; H. 439, 2. 9. Cf. *inter sē fidem dant*.

47. CHAPS. VI—X. 1. *In*. 2. Two verbs connected by "and" are often best rendered by participle and verb without "and." Here put the first clause in the abl. abs. 3. Rel. clause of purpose. 4. *That he might intercept (intercipiō)*. 5. Not dat. 6. Pres. inf. 7. Fut. inf. 8. *On which, etc.* See n. 3. 9. See 46, n. 4. 10. When a cond. sentence occurs in ind. discourse, always consider what the direct form would be; here, *If you shall attempt . . . I shall prevent*. Then follow the rules for change of mood and sequence of tenses. 11. Use *quō* on account of the comp. "more easily." 12. *That they would pass*.

48. CHAPS. XI—XV. 1. Note the difference between these two "thats." 2. *Deserved so well of them*. 3. Use this order, — "Cæsar, when he was asked." For "said" use *inquit*, inserted in the direct quotation. 4. Ind. question. 5. *It cannot be judged*. 6. *Tam*. 7. Cf. *inopinantēs*. 8. *Because he had built*. 9. *Let him not despise*. 10. *Replied thus*. 11. *Held by memory*. 12. Cf. *gravius ferre*. 13. A condition contrary to fact retains its mood and tense in ind. discourse. 14. Use noun. 15. See 47, n. 10.

49. CHAPS. XVI—XX. 1. See 48, n. 3. 2. *Large enough*. 3. Subjunctive w. *quod*. 4. Sing. 5. Cf. *nē cōferant*. 6. *Sought many [things]*. 7. Cf. *nūptum . . . conlocāsse*. 8. Omit. 9. *Made a beginning of*. 10. Cf. *inscientibus ipsīs*. 11. Partitive gen. 12. *To decide concerning*. 13. *Took much of pain from this*. 14. *Decide anything more severe*. 15. *What [things] he blamed*. 16. Not inf. 17. See 20, n. 12.

50. CHAPS. XXI—XXVI. 1. *What of design was to the enemy*. 2. *Hic* or *ille*? 3. *Since he did not know*. 4. Use part. 5. Cf.

sub . . . aciem succēssērunt. 6. *Since they were not.* 7. *It was fought.* 8. *Continually.* 9. *Came through to.*

51. CHAPS. XXVII—XXXI. 1. Cf. **dum ea conquīruntur.** Observe the tense. 2. *Gone out from.* 3. *Whence they had started.* 4. Cf. **petentibus Aeduis . . . concēssit.** 5. *An equal condition . . . and you yourselves are.* 6. *With this design that they might ask.* 7. Not inf. 8. *Of.* 9. See 28, n. 10. 10. Cf. **in eōs . . . ēdere.**

52. CHAPS. XXXII—XXXVI. 1. **Rēs.** 2. Use adj. 3. *By which.* 4. Omit. 5. *Having been called.* 6. See 30, 5. 7. *Those things which.* 8. Observe the construction with **postulō.** 9. Not dat. 10. *The highest things of both.* 11. **Gravor.** 12. Partitive gen. 13. *Fraternal name of the Roman people.* 14. *Would be far away from them.* 15. *Use.* 16. *Without.*

53. CHAPS. XXXVII—XL. 1. *Which things.* 2. *Unite themselves.* 3. *It could less easily be resisted to them.* 4. *Hasten towards.* 5. *Set out for.* 6. Use part. 7. Note that what follows is direct discourse, while the passage in chap. 40 upon which it is based is indirect. 8. *Depart from;* pres. subj. (potential). 9. Use part. 10. See 36, n. 10. 11. Cf. **huic legiōni . . . māximē.** 12. *Shall follow.*

54. CHAPS. XLI—XLIV. 1. Abl. of manner. 2. *Whose.* 3. **Cum.** 4. *They led ten apiece (distrib.).* 5. *From horses.* 6. *Most friendly.* 7. *When it was come through to.* 8. Clause with **quod.** 9. *Of.* 10. Dat. 11. What would be the form of this condition in direct discourse? 12. *Nor allow any Germans more.* 13. *Had crossed . . . being requested.* 14. **Interpellō.** 15. *If he should put.*

55. CHAPS. XLV—LIII. 1. *Was not of.* 2. *Rather.* 3. *Used.* 4. *Requested a conference again.* 5. Gen. of gerundive. 6. *Used . . . much.* 7. *Make power of fighting to him.* 8. *Arrived at.* 9. *By which they might cross.*

BOOK II.

56. CHAP. I. 1. Abl. of means. 2. Abl. of agent. 3. In changing from pass. to act. think of the literal meaning of "inform." 4. Note the progressive form in Eng. 5. Not the dat. 6. The Eng. fut. after "fear" is expressed by the Lat. pres. subj. 7. Not a literal translation of the word in the text; but consider what Latin

word expresses about that idea. 8. Cf. n. 7. 9. Observe that the word in the text is in the comp. degree.

57. CHAP. II. 1. *In* w. abl. 2. *When first*. 3. Dat. of possessor. 4. *To*. When the adj. is used as a noun, the gen. follows. 5. *What [things] are doing*; direct question. 6. Note change of tense. What effect upon the dependent verb? 7. *That he find out*. 8. Is this act. or pass.? 9. *It ought not to be hesitated (doubted) but that*.

58. CHAP. III. 1. *Who may say*; rel. clause of purpose. 2. *Us and all ours*. 3. Pred. adj. agreeing with the subject. 4. *United themselves*. 5. Observe the perf. subj. after secondary tense. 6. *Disuades (deters) but that they conspire*.

59. CHAP. IV. 1. Direct question. 2. Indirect question. 3. *Gauls to have been expelled*; indirect discourse. 4. Infinitive. Other constructions after "prevent" may be used. 5. A rel. clause of characteristic after *sōlus*; use the perf. subj. 6. Perf. of *cōgnōscō*. 7. Use the superlative. The Lat., as you will observe, is very free with superlatives. 8. Abl. of cause. 9. Pred. adj.

60. CHAP. V. 1. *Came together to*. 2. Not *sē*. 3. Not *quantō opere*. 4. Use the fut. 5. *Shall have kept . . . apart*. 6. *These [things] were ordered*. 7. What mood and tense commonly follow *postquam*? 8. *Already*. 9. Gen. of quality (measure). 10. *Altitudō* means "depth" as well as "height."

61. CHAP. VI. 1. Abl. of separation. 2. *Tum*. 3. The imperfect of repeated action. 4. Use the interrog. *num*, which expects a negative answer. 5. *Quia*, the interrog. 6. Abl. of quality. 7. Not gen. 8. Conditional sentence, A. 307, 1. a, c; G. 597; H. 508. Cf. 60, 6.

62. CHAP. VII. 1. Put in the same case with "messengers." 2. Dat. of purpose, or of the "object for which." 3. See 61, n. 4. 4. *Approach*. 5. After *discēdō*, *ā* with abl. is commonly used. How is it in the text? 6. Abl. of distance, or abl. after comp.

63. CHAP. VIII. 1. Cf. *ad aciem instruendam*. 2. *Slopes of side*. 3. *From either part*. 4. *Extreme trenches*. 5. *Cūr* or *quō cōn-siliō*. 6. *Soldiers*. 7. *That they might be for a reserve*. 8. Conditional sentence, A. 307, 2; G. 598; H. 509.

64. CHAP. IX. 1. *Made a beginning of crossing*. 2. *It is contended*. 3. Plur. 4. Omit. 5. See 61, n. 8. 6. See 63, n. 8; or this may be

regarded as a condition "contrary to fact." 7. *With this design that they might take.* 8. See 61, n. 8.

65. CHAP. X. 1. Sing., to agree with **numerus**. 2. Why would **sē** be wrong? 3. Use the interrog. **nōne**, which expects an affirmative answer. 4. Omit. 5. *It is persuaded to them.* 6. *That they wait.*

66. CHAP. XI. 1. *Departed from.* 2. *Came through [to] home.* 3. *Similar to what, etc.* 4. *Thing.* 5. *From what cause?* Note the order of words in the text. 6. *Fleeing.* 7. "Those in the rear" express by one word. 8. *Away from.* 9. The text has **sub [occāsum]**, which means "towards" or "just before." 10. *It was ordered to them that they stop.*

67. CHAPS. XII, XIII. 1. Don't omit the reflexive pron. 2. Express this concessive clause as in the text. 3. Not gen. 4. *Into.* 5. Appositive. 6. Pred. nom. 7. **Cum**. 8. Abl. abs.

68. CHAPS. XIV, XV. 1. *Make words.* 2. Ind. question. 3. *Myself to have known*; ind. discourse. 4. Note the change of tense from that in previous sentence. 5. *Use.* 6. Express this phrase by the poss. pron. 7. Cf. **ab Rōmānis petiērunt** in chap. 13; **ā**, sometimes **abs**, is used before **tē**. 8. *Because of Caesar's honor.* 9. *Himself to be about to spare.* 10. Abl. abs. 11. *Asked.* 12. The change from the text is from ind. discourse to direct. 13. **Nāllus**.

69. CHAPS. XVI, XVII. 1. **Ubi**. 2. *From or out of.* 3. *Together.* 4. *Custom.* 5. *Nothing (nihil) of trouble.* 6. *To attack.* 7. **Futūrum est ut**. 8. Result clause, verb in pres. subj. 9. *Whither it cannot be entered*; impers.

70. CHAPS. XVIII, XIX. 1. Pred. gen. of quality (measure). 2. *Has itself otherwise than (āc).* 3. *Closed the whole line.* 4. *To what limit?* 5. *Of.*

71. CHAP. XX. 1. Cf. **Caesarī . . . agenda**. 2. *Which things.* 3. *Were for help to.* 4. Look out for the tense. 5. Observe carefully the meaning and use of **singulis . . . singulōs**. 6. *Through.*

72. CHAPS. XXI, XXII. 1. *Ordered the necessary things.* 2. A prohibition; express by **nē** with perf. subj. 3. Use the gen. 4. Abl. abs. 5. *Not further than whither a stone (lapis) can reach [be thrown to].* 6. *Others were in another part.* 7. A result clause with **ut**.

73. CHAP. XXIII. 1. Abl. abs. 2. **Quibuscum**, interrog. 3. *At not a large interval.*

74. CHAP. XXIV. 1. *Together with.* 2. *To what place = quō.*

3. *Opposite*, adj. 4. *Were borne*. 5. *Others into another part*. 6. Not act. 7. *Into all parts*.

75. CHAP. XXV. 1. *Themselves*. 2. *Many and severe*. 3. *Nor any*. 4. Not the abl. 5. **Signa Inferre**. 6. *Hope to them*.

76. CHAP. XXVI. 1. *Bore reversed standards*. 2. *Another*, the subject. 3. *Lest they be surrounded*. 4. *Resist more boldly*. 5. *What [things] are doing (being done)?* 6. *In what place is the thing?* 7. *Made nothing of left*.

77. CHAP. XXVII. 1. Note change of tense from that in the text. 2. Omit. 3. *Lying*. 4. *Threw back the intercepted javelins*. 5. *It ought to be judged*.

78. CHAP. XXVIII. 1. Motion is implied in the verb **conicere**; hence **in** with the acc. 2. *Nothing safe*. 3. *Used mercy towards*. 4. Translate this sentence twice, first with **tubeō**, then with **imperō**. 5. *Prevent yourself*.

79. CHAP. XXIX. 1. *Coming*. 2. Omit "parts of." 3. Observe the different words for "make."

80. CHAP. XXX. 1. *Made*. 2. **Inrideō**, which is intrans. in the text, is sometimes trans. 3. *Of so great weight*. 4. The adj. is suggested in **brevitās**. 5. *For contempt*.

81. CHAP. XXXI. 1. Act. or pass.? 2. The direct form of **nē** ... **dēspoliāret**. 3. **Praestat**.

82. CHAP. XXXII. 1. *That which*. 2. **In Nervīs**. 3. Hortatory subj.

83. CHAP. XXXIII. 1. Use the interrog. **-ne**. 2. *About to*. 3. Use the impers. form, as in the text. 4. Use the pres. inf. with **dēbuit**. 5. **Unde** or **quōd ex locō**. 6. **Quot**.

84. CHAP. XXXV. 1. Not subj.; why? 2. Acc. w. fut. inf. 3. Not **sed**. 4. **Ex**.

85. CHAPS. I—V. 1. Express this clause without **si**. 2. See 56, n. 6. 3. See 56, n. 5. 4. These **quōd**-clauses are to be regarded as the reasons, not of the writer, but of those who were conspiring. 5. *Our army to be led*. The Eng. "should" does not necessarily imply the Lat. subjunctive. 6. *Themselves*. 7. See 57, n. 2. 8. Ind. question; cf. 57, n. 5. 9. Not inf. 10. Remember that the conj. "that" in ind. discourse is not expressed in Lat. 11. *Found out thus*.

The four clauses that follow, each beginning with "that," are in ind. discourse. 12. Perf. subj. of *oögnösoö*. 13. Omit. 14. See for models the beginning of chap. 5. 15. A purpose clause with *ut*.

86. CHAPS. VI—XI. 1. Remember that the perf. part. of a deponent verb has an active sense. 2. *Which town*. 3. Cf. n. 1. 4. *Ferö*. 5. *Ubi*, followed by perf. indic. 6. Omit "to see." 7. Abl. abs. 8. Use part. 9. *A transverse trench having been made, etc.* 10. *Cönor*. 11. Cf. 64, n. 7. 12. *Hi*. 13. Omit. 14. Cf. *dö flumine transeundö*. 15. *Egredior*. 16. Cf. *qui morärötur*. 17. *Autem* (post-positive). 18. *The former*.

87. CHAPS. XII—XVII. 1. Omit. 2. Retreat = *sö recipere*. 3. Use *ad* with gerundive. 4. *Things*. 5. Put the first two clauses in the abl. abs. 6. *Troops having been dismissed*. Hereafter suggestions to put clauses in the abl. abs. will be infrequent. 7. *All insults*. 8. Observe that this is a subordinate clause in ind. discourse. 9. Cf. 68, 5, and notes. 10. *If any*. 11. *Deinde*. 12. *Numerus*. 13. *Nothing (nihil) of trouble to the N. would be*. 14. *While (cum) it was coming*.

88. CHAPS. XVIII—XXIII. 1. Omit "part of." 2. *Which time had been agreed upon*. 3. Not dat. 4. *With all forces*. 5. *Nervian battle*. 6. *Fitö*. 7. *Ubi*. 8. *Quickness*. 9. *Ille*. 10. Cf. *in opere occupäti*. 11. Superlative of *longö*. 12. Not inf. 13. *Talis*. 14. *Certus*. 15. *Administrö*. 16. Use part.

89. CHAPS. XXIV—XXVIII. 1. Not ab. 2. *Thoroughly frightened*. 3. Cf. 74, n. 5. 4. Cf. *rem in angustö*. 5. Cf. *döspärätis nostris röbus*. 6. *For aid*. 7. *Those exhausted by wounds*. 8. Not subj. 9. Omit. 10. *Since they thought*. 11. Subj. in a rel. clause of reason.

90. CHAPS. XXIX—XXXV. 1. Use the dat. of purpose. 2. Expressed in the verb. 3. The Lat. word is formed from *oppidum*. 4. Omit. 5. *Was approaching*. 6. The following clauses are in ind. discourse, the conj. "that" being omitted. 7. *Sö permittere*. 8. An *ut*-clause in app. with *ünüm*. 9. *Considering (prö) his own kindness he would, etc.* 10. *Ipsö*. 11. Consider what this clause would be in the direct form, and cf. *sí prius quam mürum ariös attigisset, sö dedidissent*. 12. Find a phrase in the text. 13. *Eö*.

BOOK III.

91. CHAP. I. 1. *Was to Cæsar.* 2. Gen. of gerund. 3. Cf. *huic permittit . . . uti.* 4. *Was called.* 5. *Of which one.*

92. CHAP. II. 1. Result clause. 2. Cf. *neque eam plēnissimam.* 3. Fut. indic. 4. Cf. *accēdēbat quod.* 5. Cf. *sibi persuāsū habēbant.* 6. This clause expresses a fact, not a purpose; hence acc. w. inf.

93. CHAP. III. 1. Cf. *dē frūmentō . . . prōvisum.* 2. *It cannot be come for aid.* 3. Not a clause with *quod.* 4. Omit "a place of." 5. *It pleased the larger part.*

94. CHAP. IV. 1. Cf. *rēbus conlocandis . . . darētur.* 2. *Nūlus.* 3. *Length of battle.* 4. *Men with unimpaired powers.* 5. *Nē . . . quidem.* See 16, n. 1. 6. *Chance . . . of doing nothing of which things.* 7. Perf. of *cōnsistō.*

95. CHAP. V. 1. *Nervian battle.* 2. Clause with *sī.* 3. *Erumpō.*

96. CHAP. VI. 1. *Neque . . . neque.* 2. Cf. *sui colligendi.* 3. Cf. *in spem . . . vēnerant.* 4. *Third part.* 5. *Aliō . . . aliis.*

97. CHAP. VIII. 1. *Atque* or *que?* Cf. *Siliī atque Velānii*, and *Velānius cum Siliō* in chap. 7. 2. *Prefer to.* 3. *Of.*

98. CHAP. IX. 1. *Have perpetrated on ourselves.* 2. *Quam* w. superlative. 3. *Plūrimum posse.* 4. *Atque.*

99. CHAP. X. 1. *Incited Cæsar to that war.* 2. *The same thing is permitted to them.* 3. Cf. *priusquam . . . cōnspirārent.* 4. Use the pass.

100. CHAP. XI. 1. Note the omission of *ut.* 2. Negative purpose; *nē.* 3. Gerundive after *cūrō.*

101. CHAP. XII. 1. See 96, n. 1. 2. For agreement of rel. w. two antecedents, see A. 198, a.; G. 616, 5; H. 445, 3, n. 1. 3. Acc. of extent. 4. *The tide lessening.*

102. CHAP. XIII. 1. *Whole.* 2. *Ad* w. gerundive. 3. Use adj. 4. Omit. 5. Use part. 6. For agreement of part. see A. 187, b; G. 282; H. 439, 2.

103. CHAP. XIV. 1. Cf. *neque satis . . . cōnstābat*, etc. Observe change of tense. 2. Ind. (dubitative) question. 3. Remember that the pass. impers. must be used. 4. Cf. *ūsus . . . ēriperētur.* 5. *Cōnspicio.*

104. CHAP. XV. 1. Cf. *singulās . . . circumsteterant*. 2. Use inf. 3. *This thing*. 4. Cf. *ad negotium cōficiendum*. 5. *It was fought*.

105. CHAP. XVI. 1. Cf. *nāvium quod*, etc. 2. *Whither we may betake ourselves*; ind. question. 3. *According to what manner we may defend*, etc. 4. Cf. *in quōs . . . vindicandum*.

106. CHAP. XVII. 1. Gerund. 2. *In an equal place*. 3. Pass. impers.

107. CHAP. XVIII. 1. *Prō*. 2. Use *oportet*. 3. *Gladly believe*. 4. *That which*. 5. Cf. *nōn prius . . . quam . . . sit concessum*, and observe carefully the order of words. In the text the primary tenses are used; change to secondary. 6. *With which they might fill*.

108. CHAP. XIX. 1. Negative purpose. 2. *Arrived at*. 3. *To his men desiring*. 4. Form a noun from *alacer*. 5. Plur.

109. CHAP. XX. 1. Cannot be translated literally. 2. *Whither when he had arrived*. 3. *Adhibeo*.

110. CHAP. XXI. 1. *Is placed*. 2. Note the force of the diminutive ending. 3. [*It*] *to be perceived*. 4. Abl. of cause.

111. CHAP. XXII. 1. *Together with*. 2. Not *recūsāret*. 3. *Hitherto*. 4. Rel. of characteristic. 5. Express as in the text.

112. CHAP. XXIII. 1. Follow the text. 2. Pred. gen. of possession. 3. Omit. 4. *Enough of garrison*. 5. *When he learned*. 6. *Felt the same thing*.

113. CHAP. XXIV. 1. Omit "to see." 2. A condition in ind. discourse. 3. Omit. 4. Cf. *expectāri . . . Irētur*.

114. CHAPS. XXV, XXVI. 1. Change to the active form. 2. *Not in vain*. 3. *Prius . . . quam*.

115. CHAPS. XXVII–XXIX. 1. Cf. *longē . . . āc*. 2. Subj. by attraction.

116. CHAPS. I–VI. 1. Select any one of the various ways of expressing purpose. 2. *It was permitted to him*. 3. This clause depends on "to go"; hence takes the subj. by attraction. 4. *Because they despised . . . and thought*. 5. Abl. abs. 6. Cf. n. 4, but vary the expression; a *cum*-clause, for instance. 7. Cf. 93, n. 5. 8. *Resisted bravely*. 9. Cf. *rēsque . . . cāsum*. 10. *When it had been fought*.

117. CHAPS. VII–XII. 1. *Dē eā causā, quod*. 2. *Unless with*. 3. Abl. of cause. 4. *Must be waged*; pass. periphrastic. 5. *Cum*.

6. *Had.* 7. Cf. *iniūriæ retentōrum equitum*. 8. *Lest other states, etc.; omit "the fear."*

118. CHAPS. XIII–XVII. 1. *Firmitūdō*; abl. of quality. 2. *It could not be injured to them.* 3. Note the force of *ad* in *adiciō*. 4. *Quoque*, following emphatic word. 5. See 103, n. 4. 6. Imp. indic. of customary past action. 7. *Rēs*. 8. *Move themselves.* 9. Cf. *neque . . . habēbant*. 10. See 105, n. 4. 11. *Most severely.* 12. Abl. abs. 13. Cf. *eō absente . . . tenēret*.

119. CHAPS. XVIII–XXII. 1. *Per*. 2. *Made that the enemy believe.* 3. *About to.* 4. *It ought to be gone.* 5. *Because of.* 6. *And also.* 7. Cf. *terga verterent*. 8. *Cum*. 9. *Autem*.

120. CHAPS. XXIII–XXIX. 1. *Vetus*. 2. *Modus*. 3. *Not timidly.* 4. Abl. abs. 5. *From the decuman gate.* 6. *Ipse*, agreeing with "camp." 7. *What [of] thing was doing.* 8. *Of necessity stopped work.*

BOOK IV.

121. CHAP. I. 1. Observe *singula* in text. 2. *Hic . . . ille*. 3. Omit. 4. *In*. 5. *Are made.* 6. *Greatest.* 7. Adj. of *exiguitās*.

122. CHAPS. II, III. 1. Subj. by attraction. 2. Omit. 3. And . . . nothing = *nor . . . anything*. 4. *Mollis*. 5. *Cum*. 6. Pred gen. of quality.

123. CHAP. IV. 1. *All things.* 2. *Before (priusquam) they crossed*; time simply, with no idea of intention. 3. Here the idea of purpose is implied.

124. CHAPS. V, VI. 1. Cf. *nihil . . . committendum*. 2. Form a noun from *mōbilis*. 3. *Necesse*.

125. CHAPS. VII, VIII. 1. *We first (adj.) make.* 2. *Those (dat.) whoever.* 3. And . . . no = *nor*. 4. *Nē* w. pres. subj. 5. Cf. *domō* after *electōs*, but use prep. 6. Not subjunctive; not in ind. discourse. 7. The subject.

126. CHAPS. IX, X. 1. *After the third day.* 2. *Causā* w. gerund. 3. *From which nations there are.*

127. CHAP. XI. 1. Negative purpose. 2. *Make faith to us.* 3. *Use the condition.* 4. *Hither.* 5. Not *dīcō*.

128. CHAP. XII. 1. Pred gen. of quality. 2. **Quod** w. subj. 3. Cf. *fugā dēsisterent*. 4. Subj. or indic.? 5. *When he had rescued*.

129. CHAP. XIII. 1. *Of the highest folly*. 2. *Those*. 3. **Ultrō**. 4. *Because they had*. 5. *One*.

130. CHAP. XIV. 1. Use interrog. **-ne**, followed by **an**. 2. *Their all*.

131. CHAP. XV. 1. Threw away . . . abandoned . . . rushed, not to be expressed by three finite verbs with connectives. 2. **Dēspērō** may take the acc. or abl. w. **dē**. 3. Use part. 4. **Supplicia cruciātisque**.

132. CHAP. XVI. 1. *Both can and dare*. 2. *Those whom I have mentioned above to have crossed*. 3. *To do that*.

133. CHAP. XVII. 1. *Of the dignity*. 2. *Otherwise*. 3. *The . . .* the = *by what . . . by that*. 4. Supply "is."

134. CHAP. XIX. 1. Adj. agreeing with **locum**. 2. **Posteaquam**; with perf. indic.

135. CHAP. XX. 1. *For great use*. 2. Fut. perf. indic. 3. *If we shall have examined*. 4. The direct form is *if I shall have summoned*; change to plup. subj.

136. CHAP. XXI. 1. **Prīusquam**. 2. **Iubeō**. 3. **Mandō**. 4. Expressed in the prefix of the verb. 5. *Promised liberally*. 6. Omit. 7. Not the pres. 8. *How much of opportunity is given*. 9. *Who dare not*; rel. clause of reason. 10. *Go out of the ship*.

137. CHAP. XXII. 1. *Because*. 2. *That we will do*. 3. **Ad**. 4. Cf. **hūc accēdēbant**. 5. **Quō minus**. 6. *What of long ships*.

138. CHAP. XXIII. 1. Use a **cum**-clause. 2. **Dum**, followed by what mood? 3. *Higher places*. 4. *Maritime affairs*. 5. This pres. part. must not be rendered literally.

139. CHAP. XXIV. 1. *Unless*. 2. Omit. 3. *In*. 4. **Autem**.

140. CHAP. XXV. 1. Omit. 2. If not = *unless*. 3. *Carry back the foot*. 4. **Atque**.

141. CHAP. XXVI. 1. *Whatever standards*. 2. See 118, n. 6. 3. **Singulārēs**. 4. *Which when Cæsar observed*. 5. But . . . not = *neque*.

142. CHAPS. XXVII, XXVIII. 1. **Simul atque**. 2. *Gone out of*. 3. **Cum**. 4. *Manner*. 5. *It cannot be pardoned to you*. 6. How is this idea of necessity to be expressed? 7. *Whence they had started*.

143. CHAPS. XXIX, XXX. 1. *Was ignorant, nesciō.* 2. Cf. *exercitum transportandum cūraverat.* 3. *Made fast to anchors.* 4. Rel. clause of purpose. 5. *Horsemen, etc., are wanting to.* 6. *Cut [them] off from a return.*

144. CHAPS. XXXI, XXXII. 1. *Ex eo quod.* 2. *That it would be necessary (necesse).* 3. *Than custom brings.* 4. *Part.* 5. *Into that part.* 6. *Dum, w. pres. indic.*

145. CHAPS. XXXIII, XXXIV. 1. *Through all parts.* 2. *Deinde.* 3. Use gen. of gerund. 4. *Omit.*

146. CHAPS. XXXV, XXXVI. 1. *Etsi, w. indic.* 2. *Not dare.* 3. *Storm on the day of the equinox.* 4. Use adj.

147. CHAPS. XXXVII, XXXVIII. 1. *Are unwilling.* 2. *That they might defend.* 3. *Whither we may betake ourselves.*

148. CHAPS. I—VI. 1. *Boys.* 2. Adverbial acc. 3. *Places.* 4. Use pass. 5. *Born among them.* 6. *So trained that.* 7. Use inf. 8. *New things.* 9. *Depart from.*

149. CHAPS. VII—XIII. 1. *Being invited by.* 2. *Remember that this is a dependent clause in ind. discourse.* 3. See 125, n. 3. 4. *No lands to be vacant.* 5. Imp. indic. of continued action. 6. *Dum.* 7. *They resisting again.* 8. *According to their custom.* 9. See 129, n. 1. 10. *Those.* 11. See 129, n. 3. 12. *Sentiō.*

150. CHAPS. XIV—XVIII. 1. *-Ne . . . an; double question, dependent.* 2. *So quickly.* 3. *No space was given.* 4. *Resisted a little while.* 5. Use part. 6. *Since they were not.* 7. *Prius . . . quam.* 8. *It was added.* 9. Cf. 132, n. 1. 10. *Promising.* 11. *Ad w. gerundive.* 12. *Not of the dignity.* 13. *Which.* 14. *Quibus.*

151. CHAPS. XIX—XXIII. 1. *About middle (adj.).* 2. *Etsi, w. what mood?* 3. *Nisi.* 4. *Illō.* 5. *Before he should make.* 6. *Ipse.* 7. *To explore all things.* 8. See 144, 6. 9. *As many as were enough.* 10. *Narrow.* 11. *Since he did not wish.* 12. *Eō egredi.*

152. CHAPS. XXIV—XXX. 1. Use impers. construction. 2. Put in the dat. to agree with the agent of the gerundivē. 3. *Which they were accustomed to use.* 4. *Rēs.* 5. *Tormenta.* 6. *Another from another ship.* 7. *With great force.* 8. *Stood on.* 9. See 141, n. 5. 10. *Further.* 11. *When.* 12. *Seen.* 13. *Whence they had started.*

153. CHAPS. XXXI—XXXVIII. 1. *Something of new plan.* 2. Use abl. abs. 3. *Nor any suspicion being interposed.*

GRAMMATICAL INDEX,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE EXERCISES FOR ILLUSTRATION.

References are not given for constructions of continual recurrence, such as subject nominative, direct object, and the like, and only a few are given for many others that are used frequently.

The grammars referred to are Allen & Greenough's (A.), Gildersleeve's (G.), and Harkness's (H.). [Note: ff = and following.]

Ablative.

Absolute. A. 255; G. 408-9; H. 431. See *Participles*.

"*In accordance with.*" A. 253, n.; G. 398; H. 416. — 7, 9; 20, 5; 27, 10; 38, 7; 40, 1; 79, 10; 82, 1; 149, 3.

Of accompaniment. A. 248, 7; G. 391; H. 419, I. — 50, 1; 74, 1; 86, 1; 88, 1; 100, 5.

Of agent. A. 246; G. 403; H. 415, 1. — 4, 9; 9, 8; 18, 1; 22, 10; 52, 2; 56, 2; 66, 7.

Of cause. A. 245; G. 406-7; H. 416. — 2, 15; 14, 6; 18, 8; 27, 4; 46, 2; 59, 14; 62, 4; 68, 7; 88, 2; 94, 3.

Of comparison. A. 247; G. 399; H. 417. — 6, 6, 8; 58, 1; 122, 5.

Of degree (difference). A. 250; G. 400; H. 423. — 6, 5; 14, 1; 37, 10; 42, 1.

Of manner. A. 248; G. 401; H. 419, III. — 2, 15; 10, 2; 21, 10; 32, 2; 54, 1; 61, 2; 66, 1; 67, 9; 70, 12; 108, 1, 5.

Of means. A. 248, 8; G. 403; H. 420. — 2, 12, 14; 3, 1, 15; 6, 1; 8, 12; 10, 9; 12, 2; 15, 4; 21, 4.

Of place. A. 258, 4; G. 384; H. 425. — 10, 5; 17, 8; 18, 3; 22, 7; 25, 3. (Without prep.) 16, 3; 23, 9; 73, 10; 106, 4.

Of price. A. 252; G. 404; H. 422. — 18, 9; 148, 2.

Of quality. A. 251; G. 402; H. 419, II. — 6, 9; 7, 11; 18, 5; 26, 10; 35, 1; 42, 6; 61, 9; 94, 3.

Of separation. A. 243, e; G. 388; H. 414. — 7, 1; 16, 4; 22, 2; 37, 10; 134, 2; 139, 3. (Without prep.) 1, 13; 6, 1; 9, 11; 15, 9; 61, 4; 64, 10; 81, 8; 86, 4.

Of source. A. 244; G. 395; H. 415. — 59, 5.

Of specification. A. 253; G. 398; H. 424. — 1, 12; 2, 5, 9; 5, 4; 39, 7; 44, 8; 98, 4.

Of time. A. 256; G. 392; H. 429. — 3, 5; 6, 12; 7, 14; 10, 10; 13, 4; 62, 4; 66, 3; 67, 1; 84, 4.

With frētus. A. 254, b, 2; G. 373, R. 1; H. 425, 1, n. — 119, 4.

With nitor, etc. A. 254, b; G. 403, 3; H. 425, 1, n. — 13, 10; 77, 1.

With opus. A. 243, e; G. 390; H. 414, IV. — 38, 10.

With ūtor, etc. A. 249; G. 405; H. 421, I. — 2, 6; 5, 10; 16, 3; 33, 4; 41, 6; 58, 11; 68, 5; 78, 8; 113, 3.

Accusative.

Adverbial. A. 240; G. 331, R. 3; H. 378, 2. — 31, 7; 36, 11; 38, 10; 71, 7; 148, 1.

Cognate. A. 238, b; G. 331, 2; H. 371, II. — 29, 4; 49, 3; 112, 5.

Direct object. A. 237; G. 327; H. 371.

Of extent. A. 256-7; G. 335 ff; H. 379. — (*Space*) 8, 3; 69, 9; 86, 4; 138, 4. (*Time*) 16, 6; 24, 7; 43, 1; 79, 9; 84, 8; 101, 4; 145, 4.

Of limit. A. 258; G. 342, 410; H. 380. — 10, 10; (*Domum*) 5, 6; 53, 3; 66, 3; 79, 4.

Subject of inf. A. 173, 2; G. 341; H. 536. — 1, 15; 3, 18, 20; 8, 8; 13, 5; 14, 5; 20, 3; 21, 7.

Two accusatives. (*Double accusative*).

Same person or thing. (*Pred. acc.*) A. 239, 1; G. 334; H. 373. — 1, 4; 3, 10; 10, 2; 28, 14; 33, 6; 49, 3; 52, 2; 88, 1.

Person and thing. A. 239, 2, c; G. 333; H. 374. — 16, 1.

With compounds of trāns, etc. A. 239, 2, b, and notes; G. 330, and R. 1; H. 376 and note. — 13, 1; 40, 7; 59, 6; 65, 1; 120, 3.

Adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles.

Agreement with nouns. A. 186-7; G. 281 ff; H. 438-9.

Denoting a part. A. 193; G. 287, R.; H. 440, 2, n. 1. — 21, 6; 22, 7, 9; 25, 10; 37, 4; 57, 4; 59, 5; 63, 7; 76, 8.

For adverbs. A. 191; G. 324, R. 6; H. 443. — 12, 7; 29, 2; 37, 1; 52, 1; 74, 4; 104, 4.

For nouns. A. 188-9; G. 195, R. 1-4; H. 441. — 14, 7; 49, 3; 58, 3; 60, 7; 130, 4.

Adverbs. A. 207; G. 440; H. 551 ff.

Agreement. See Adjectives and Apposition.

Of relative w. antecedent. A. 198 ff; G. 616 ff; H. 445 ff.

Of verb w. subject. A. 204-5; G. 202, 281-3; H. 460 ff.

Alius . . . alius. A. 203; G. 321; H. 459. — 72, 7, 8; 74, 7; 76, 4; 89, 1; 96, 4.

Alter . . . alter. A. 203; G. 321; H. 459. — 6, 8; 24, 2; 28, 6.

Amplius, etc., without quam. A. 247, c; G. 311, R. 4; H. 417, 1, n. 2. — 15, 8; 62, 6; 86, 1; 96, 3; 128, 1, 2.

Antecedent in rel. clause. A. 200; G. 617-8. — 12, 7; 21, 10; 36, 9; 53, 4.

Apposition. A. 183-4; G. 318-9; H. 363. — 46, 4; 49, 4; 51, 5; 53, 4; 67, 6; 87, 1; 107, 2; 118, 4.

Atque (âc), et, que. A. 156, a; G. 477-9; H. 554, I. 2.

Atque (âc) for quam. A. 234, a, n. 2; G. 646; H. 459, 2. — 51, 3; 70, 4; 98, 5; 115, 2.

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Pres. and past (nothing implied). A. 306; (Logical) G. 597; (First form) H. 508. — 7, 13; 106, 5; 140, 3; 147, 1.

Pres. and past (contrary implied). A. 308; (Unreal) G. 599; (Third form) H. 510. — 14, 2; 31, 5, 6; 43, 4; 48, 5; 64, 8.

Future (more vivid). A. 307, 1, a, c; (Logical) G. 597; (First form) H. 508. — 8, 9; 13, 6; 20, 5; 24, 9; 60, 6; 61, 11; 64, 7.

Future (less vivid). A. 307, 2; (Ideal) G. 598; (Second form) H. 509. — 10, 3; 20, 6; 24, 10; 36, 3; 52, 2; 53, 1, 4; 63, 12; 64, 6.

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Conjunctions. A. 208; G. 477 ff; H. 554-5. See *Atque*.

Cum.

Causal. A. 326; G. 587; H. 517. — 9, 2; 11, 3; 50, 3; 89, 4; 104, 3.

Concessive. A. 313, d; G. 588; H. 515, III. — 14, 11, 12; 24, 4; 54, 3; 117, 3; 122, 5; 142, 1.

Temporal (historical). A. 325; G. 586; H. 521, II. — 21, 6; 25, 2, 4; 34, 6; 67, 8; 79, 3; 85, 3; 87, 4.

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Of agent. A. 232; G. 352; H. 388. — 11, 8; 29, 10; 34, 4; 36, 1; 71, 1; 106, 5.

Of indirect object. A. 225 ff; G. 343 ff; H. 384 ff.

- Of possessor.* A. 231; G. 349; H. 387. — 7, 6, 7; 31, 8; 32, 8; 57, 5; 68, 10; 91, 1; 125, 5.
- Of purpose or object.* A. 233; G. 350; H. 390. — 23, 4; 30, 2; 31, 4; 34, 8; 40, 6; 45, 5; 62, 2; 63, 11; 75, 2; 80, 9.
- Of reference.* A. 235; G. 343, R.; H. 384, 4, N. 2. — 25, 1; 26, 2.
- With adjectives.* A. 234; G. 356; H. 391. — 9, 6; 36, 7; 47, 1; 57, 6; 63, 4; 66, 4; 86, 2.
- With compounds.* A. 228-9; G. 346; H. 386, 385, II. 2. — 2, 6; 10, 3, 7; 20, 5; 30, 9; 35, 8; 36, 10; 61, 8; 66, 8; 75, 9.
- With special verbs.* A. 227; G. 345; H. 385. — 2, 3, 4, 8, 9; 3, 9, 10; 9, 7; 23, 10; 27, 1; 31, 1; 37, 4; 56, 12; 81, 9; 142, 3.
- Dēbeō, Past tenses of, w. pres. inf.** A. 288, a; H. 537, 1. — 11, 2; 17, 3; 83, 8.
- Dum w. pres. indic.** A. 276, 3; G. 572; H. 467, 4. — 41, 7; 51, 1; 144, 4; 151, 3.
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- Et repeated or omitted.** A. 208, b, 1; G. 483, 2; H. 554, I. 6. — 26, 3; 47, 4; 98, 1; 102, 3; 112, 3; 116, 4; 117, 3; 140, 2; 143, 5.
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- Descriptive (of quality).* A. 215; G. 364; H. 396, V. — 8, 3; 60, 12; 80, 6, 10; 87, 3.
- Objective.* A. 217; G. 361, 2; H. 395, III. — 32, 10; 52, 3; 97, 4; 117, 3.
- Partitive.* A. 216; G. 366 ff; H. 397. — 11, 7; 15, 3; 19, 4; 20, 2; 21, 3; 31, 8; 36, 5; 69, 8; 76, 12.
- Possessive.* A. 214, 1; G. 360; H. 396, I.
- Predicate.* A. 214, c; G. 365; H. 401-2. — (*Of possession*) 41, 4; 55, 1; 112, 2. (*Of quality*) 70, 2; 80, 6; 122, 5; 128, 1; 129, 1, 4; 133, 1; 150, 4. (*Of price*) 136, 3.
- With adjectives.* A. 218; G. 373; H. 399. — 14, 2; 21, 5; 31, 3; 139, 5.
- With some verbs.* A. 219 ff; G. 375 ff; H. 406 ff. — (*Reminiscor*) 13, 7; (*Interest*) 60, 4; (*Paenitet*) 124, 4; (*Potior*) 3, 19.
- Gerund and Gerundive.**
- Gen.* A. 298; G. 429; H. 542, I, 543 ff. — 2, 17; 20, 7, 8; 35, 4; 54, 3; 64, 2; 74, 5; 126, 2; 129, 3. — 40, 7; 70, 11; 88, 1.
- Dat.* A. 299; G. 430; H. 542, II, 543 ff. — 94, 1.

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— 3, 6, 7; 5, 7; 46, 3; 53, 2; 72, 2; 87, 1; 137, 3. (*Gerundive*
w. cūrō) 13, 1, 2; 19, 1, 2; 100, 3; 143, 2.

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88, 2.

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— 13, 6; 55, 2; 86, 3.

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6; 33, 9; 95, 5; 134, 2. See *Subjunctive (hortatory) and*
Prohibitions.

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222; H. 469, II. — 118, 2; 141, 2. — 149, 2; 152, 3.

Impersonal verbs. A. 145-6; G. 199, 2; H. 298 ff. — 4, 2, 3; 7, 9,
10; 16, 5, 6; 22, 2; 27, 7; 28, 1, 2; 31, 1; 71, 4, 5.

Impersonal uses; pass. of intrans. verbs. A. 146, d; G. 199, 1; H.
301. — 24, 1; 34, 4, 5, 7; 36, 1, 2; 50, 4; 64, 5; 65, 12; 83, 7;
103, 3; 142, 2.

Indirect discourse (ōrātiō obliqua). A. 336 ff; G. 651 ff; H. 522
ff. — 3, 19, 20; 3, 18, 20; 4, 10; 5, 3; 6, 11; 47, 3, 4; 48, 5; 85, 4.
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As subject. A. 270; G. 423; H. 538. — 1, 15; 2, 7; 3, 13; 4, 2, 3;
7, 6, 7; 8, 5; 30, 5; 81, 10; 93, 3.

Complementary. A. 271; G. 424; H. 523-4. — 3, 20; 8, 10, 11; 11,
3; 30, 6; 38, 8; 40, 5; 83, 7; 86, 3; 87, 1; 119, 4; 123, 2; 153, 1.

Subject of. See *Accusative.*

Tenses of. A. 288; G. 273 ff, 530; H. 537.

Locative. A. 258, 4; G. 412; H. 425 ff. — (*Domī*) 20, 3; 121, 2.

Minus, etc., without quam. See *Amplius.*

Neque (nec) for et nōn, etc. A. 156, a; G. 482; H. 554, I, 2. —
54, 3; 75, 6; 92, 4; 122, 3; 125, 2.

Nō . . . quidem. A. 345, b; G. 681; H. 569, III, 2. — 16, 2; 29, 7;
34, 3; 44, 1; 92, 5; 94, 4; 108, 4.

Nominative.

Predicate. A. 176, 185; G. 197; H. 362. — 1, 3; 54, 2; 67, 7; 111, 1; 136, 3.

Subject. A. 173, a; G. 194; H. 368.

Participles. A. 289 ff; G. 667 ff; H. 548 ff. See **Adjectives**.

Denoting cause. 17, 7; 40, 2; 50, 1; 51, 3; 128, 2; 131, 5. (Abl. abs.) 93, 4; 118, 4.

Denoting circumstance. 45, 5; 52, 1; 77, 7; 86, 2; 88, 2, 3. (Abl. abs.) 110, 2; 153, 1.

Denoting concession. 111, 5. (Abl. abs.) 16, 8; 67, 3.

Denoting condition. (Abl. abs.) 8, 5; 9, 1, 4; 25, 7, 9; 34, 3; 41, 9.

Denoting manner. 25, 2. (Abl. abs.) 67, 10.

Denoting time. 13, 8; 38, 4; 66, 9. (Abl. abs.) 2, 2; 12, 4, 5; 18, 2; 19, 9; 68, 8; 72, 5; 76, 7.

For coördinate verb. 50, 3; 73, 6; 95, 3; 113, 2; 150, 2.

For relative. 52, 2; 86, 2; 108, 2.

Periphrastic conjugation, First. A. 113, b, n., 129; G. 239; H. 233, 466, n. — 14, 11; 17, 5; 44, 5; 83, 5.

Periphrastic conjugation, Second. A. 113, d, n; G. 243; H. 234. — 22, 1; 28, 13; 30, 9; 32, 4; 53, 1, 2; 57, 10; 71, 1; 81, 7.

Postquam, etc., w. perf. indic. A. 324; G. 563; H. 518, n. 1. — 41, 10; 60, 8; 104, 2; 134, 4.

Prepositions. A. 152 ff; G. 417-9; H. 432 ff.

Præquam w. indic. and subj. A. 327; G. 576-9; H. 520. — 123, 4, 5; 128, 4; 130, 2, 3; 136, 1. — 99, 4; 107, 5; 114, 4; 150, 3; 151, 2.

Prohibitions. A. 269, a; G. 256, 2; H. 484, 4. — 13, 9; 18, 2; 24, 8; 32, 7; 39, 9; 41, 8; 72, 3; 81, 8; 82, 4.

Pronouns. See **Agreement**.

Indefinite. A. 202; G. 300 ff; H. 189 ff. — (Quis) 20, 5, 6; 24, 3; 27, 9; 87, 2; 111, 4. (Aliquis) 14, 2; 42, 2; 141, 2; 153, 1. (Ullus) 29, 5; 75, 6. (Nullus) 68, 14; 94, 2. (Quidam) 107, 1. (Quisquam) 111, 4. (Quisque) 28, 14; 41, 5; 124, 2.

Reflexive. See **Sui** and **Suus**.

Purpose clauses. A. 317 ff; G. 543 ff; H. 497 ff.

Pure purpose w. ut or nē. 3, 2; 4, 7; 5, 8; 13, 2; 23, 1; 26, 7; 47, 3; 63, 9; 64, 4.

Relative. 7, 10; 15, 2; 31, 2; 43, 9; 47, 2; 85, 3; 86, 4. (*Quō* w. comp.) 14, 10; 28, 9; 47, 5; 102, 1.

Substantive. 2, 3, 4; 3, 9, 10; 5, 12; 6, 11; 20, 1; 57, 8; 76, 3.

Nō and *ut* w. verbs of fearing. 19, 5; 35, 10; 56, 7, 8; 76, 5; 85, 1.

Questions, double. A. 211; G. 460-1; H. 353. — 36, 12; 44, 4, 6; 55, 3; 130, 1; 150, 1.

Questions, indirect. A. 210, 2, 334; G. 462 ff; H. 529, I. — 12, 2; 14, 4, 5; 19, 10; 20, 9; 21, 2, 3; 29, 6; 68, 3; 71, 4, 5; 76, 11.

Questions w. -ne, nōne, and num. A. 210, a, c; G. 456-8; H. 351, 1, 2. — 3, 11, 12; 4, 5, 12; 5, 1, 2, 9, 13; 7, 9, 12; 8, 10; 12, 2. — 2, 1; 7, 11; 9, 3, 6, 7; 11, 5; 65, 7. — 24, 3; 35, 6; 61, 7; 62, 3.

Quin. See *Result clauses*.

Quisque w. superlative. A. 93, c; G. 305; H. 458, 1. — 28, 14; 41, 5.

Quō. See *Purpose clauses*.

Quod (conj.). A. 321; G. 540-2; H. 516, I, II.

With indicative. 22, 4; 23, 4; 34, 2; 40, 9; 44, 3; 48, 2; 53, 3; 85, 2; 101, 3.

With subjunctive. 14, 8; 16, 8, 10; 29, 9; 53, 2; 54, 3; 128, 2.

Restrictive. 32, 9.

See *Indirect discourse*.

Relative clauses.

Of cause or reason. A. 320, c; G. 636; H. 517. — 33, 6; 36, 10; 87, 3; 89, 4; 136, 5.

Of characteristic. A. 320; G. 634; H. 503, I. — 17, 2; 26, 5; 28, 10; 51, 5; 111, 3; 147, 4.

See *Purpose clauses* and *Result clauses*.

Result clauses. A. 319, 332; G. 553 ff; H. 500 ff.

Pure result w. ut and ut nōn. 6, 3; 30, 10; 40, 10; 48, 1; 58, 10; 72, 10; 80, 6; 118, 1; 143, 1; 150, 1.

Relative, 52, 2.

Substantive. 2, 15; 9, 10; 10, 2; 28, 7, 8; 46, 2; 59, 11; 69, 10.

With quin. 3, 14-17; 4, 11; 30, 7; 52, 2; 57, 10; 112, 4; 125, 1.

Perf. subj. in, after secondary tense. A. 287, c; G. 513; H. 495, VI. — 58, 10.

Sequence of tenses. A. 285-7; G. 510 ff; H. 491 ff.

Singull. A. 95, a; G. 310; H. 172, 3. — 43, 5; 45, 1; 71, 6; 87, 4.

Subject. See Nominative and Accusative.

Two subjects of same verb. A. 205; G. 281; H. 463. — 3, 4; 26, 3; 46, 4.

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By attraction. A. 342; G. 666; H. 529, II. — 49, 1, 2; 115, 3; 116, 1; 122, 1.

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Potential. A. 311, I, II; G. 250; H. 485-6. — 39, 7; 53, 4.

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See Cum, Dum, Indirect discourse, Indirect questions, Priusquam, Purpose clauses, Quod, Relative clauses, Result clauses.

Sui and Suus. A. 196; G. 294-5; H. 448-9. — 52, 3; 65, 11; 67, 9; 85, 2, 3; 86, 2, 3; 87, 2; 123, 2; 126, 1; 130, 4.

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Supine in u. A. 303; G. 437; H. 547. — 3, 13; 143, 5.

Utrum . . . an. See Double questions.

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